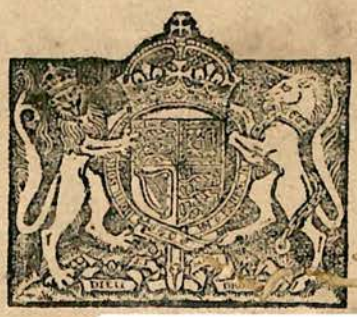
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

April 1, 1923 to March 31, 1924



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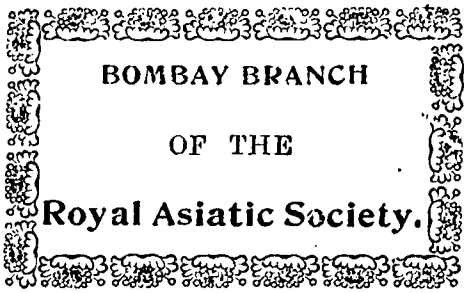

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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1923-24.

Appointment.	Name of officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	Throughout the year.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lt.-Col. A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Ditto.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major W. G. Neale, I.A.	1st to 8th April 1923.
	Major H. V. Biscoe, I.A.	12th April to 7th November 1923.
	Major J. L. R. Weir, I.A.	10th November 1923 to end of the year.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E.	Throughout the year.
Officer-in-charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major G. T. Dennys, O.B.E.	1st April 1923 to 9th January 1924.
	Major A. S. Auret	10th January 1924 to end of the year.
Deputy Liaison Officer in Sarhad.	Major G. T. Dennys, O.B.E.	10th January 1924 to end of the year.
Political Agent, Quetta	Lt.-Col. F. McConaghey, C.I.E.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Sibi	Major G. F. W. Anson, O.B.E.	1st April 1923 to 3rd July 1923.
	Major H. C. Finnis, O.B.E.	4th July 1923 to 31st October 1923.
	Rai Sahib Hakim Rattan Chand.	1st November 1923 to 3rd December 1923.
	Major G. F. W. Anson, O.B.E.	4th December 1923 to end of the year.
Political Agent, Loralai	Major C. T. Daukes, C.I.E.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Zhob	Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E.	1st April 1923 to 31st October 1923.
	Major H. C. Finnis, O.B.E.	1st November 1923 to 30th November 1923.
	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	1st December 1923 to end of the year.

Appointment.	Name of officer.	Period.
Political Agent, Kalat .	Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.	Throughout the year. Also held charge of the duties of the Liaison Officer in Sarhad in addition to his own duties from 9th January 1924 to end of the year.
Political Agent, Chagai .	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	1st April 1923 to 30th November 1923.
	M. Muhammad Abdullah	1st December 1923 to 18th December 1923.
	Major T. C. W. Fowle .	19th December 1923 to 8th March 1924.
	Captain G. T. Fisher .	9th to 12th March 1924, in addition to the charge of Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, and 13th March 1924 to end of the year independently.
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse, I.C.S.	1st April 1923 to 8th May 1923.
	Mr. E .W. Hollands .	9th May 1923 to 19th March 1924.
	Captain P. Gaisford .	20th March 1924 to end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.	Rai Sahib Hakim Rattan Chand.	1st April 1923 to 31st October 1923.
	Khan Sahib Rana Muhammad Ali Khan.	1st November 1923 to 3rd December 1923.
	Rai Sahib Hakim Rattan Chand.	4th December 1923 to 13th March 1924.
	Captain W. F. Campbell .	14th March 1924 to end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Rai Sahib Sardar Kabul Singh.	1st April 1923 to 17th March 1924.
	Captain C. G. Snelling .	18th March 1924 to end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Khan Bahadur Seth K. P. Kaikobad.	1st April 1923 to 21st March 1924.
	Vacant	22nd March 1924 to end of the year.

Appointment.	Name of officer.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.	Vacant	1st April 1923 to 5th November 1923.
	Captain G. T. Fisher .	6th November 1923 to 12th March 1924.
	Mr. B. J. Todd, I.C.S. .	13th March 1924 to end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	Vacant	1st April 1923 to 16th March 1924.
	Captain G. L. Betham .	17th March 1924 to end of the year.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lt.-Col. L. J. M. Deas, I.M.S.	Throughout the year.
Civil Surgeon, Quetta .	Major H. Hay Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S.	1st April 1923 to 30th September 1923.
	Major J. Anderson, I.M.S.	1st to 15th October 1923. Held charge in addition to his own duties as Civil Surgeon, Sibi.
	Lt.-Col. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S.	16th October 1923 to end of the year.
Civil Surgeon, Sibi . .	Major J. Anderson, I.M.S..	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.	Mr. J. R. Cornah . .	1st April 1923 to 6th May 1923.
	Khan Sahib Maulvi Najam-ud-Din.	7th May 1923 to end of the year.
Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.	Mr. A. J. O'Connor . .	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Mr. E. J. Gleeson, O.B.E..	Ditto.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Khan Bahadur Sayad Hassan Khan.	Ditto.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1.—Border Affairs.

1. With a year of not unfavourable rainfall and comparatively low prices conditions on the Northern border were in the main quiet. The otherwise satisfactory state of affairs was, however, marred by two outrages. In the end of September Captain Baker Jones, I.M.S., while proceeding from Loralai to Harnai, was shot at and killed near Dilkuna. All efforts to bring this crime home to any definite persons have failed. General opinion fastens suspicion on two tribal malcontents, but against these adequate proof is not forthcoming. In any case it is universally accepted that the motive of the criminals was not murder, but merely to create a demonstration either to get another tribe into trouble or to call attention to a grievance. As the gravity of any deed must be judged by its consequences, this makes the offence no less serious. The eventual action taken was to impose a fine in the shape of enhanced revenue for seven years on the Makhianis who have the levy service and are territorially responsible, while the intermediate action taken against that tribe and the neighbouring tribes against whom suspicion exists was such as to bring home to them the disadvantage of such wanton crimes.

2. The other outrage was the murder of Major Finnis, Political Agent, Zhob, at Hassuband between Kapip and Manikhwa. This outrage was the work of a party of Wazir irreconcilables, assisted by two Shirani tribal malcontents who had taken up their residence with the Wazirs. One of these Sheranis was arrested by his tribesmen on his way back to Wana after the outrage. The other was

handed up by Wazirs in Spin in return for a reward of Rs. 2,000 which the Shiranis paid, thereby technically taking the responsibility of having surrendered both of these men. From all evidence obtainable it would appear that the gang's movements were entirely secret and that they received no assistance from the local tribesmen. As the Shiranis had surrendered their two tribesmen concerned and offered to pay a reward of Rs. 2,000 each for the capture and killing of the four Wazirs implicated, it was deemed advisable to accept the offer and to take the 8,000 in cash—which is practically now all realised—and place it in deposit in the hope that this lesson would bring home to the Shiranis their sense of territorial responsibility and complete their alienation from the Wazirs to whom in the present state of Wana Zhob must always be open. There can be no question that the outrage was purely a Wazir affair and that it met with nothing but abhorrence from the Shirani tribe whose conduct and feelings are at present in an excellent state. To have imposed a crippling fine which would have changed this attitude to one of sullenness and indifference would have only meant facilitating other Wazir outrages, the best prevention of which seems to lie in alienating the Wazirs from the Shiranis and in maintaining the good feeling and tribal pride of the latter. Further along the Zhob border there has been a considerable amount of fighting on both sides of the Afghan border between the Kakars who summer in Kakar Khurasan and their neighbours, the Sulemankhels. Accurate information is hard to obtain from this tract where the border line, so far as these two tribes are concerned, is an imaginary quantity, but it would appear that last summer the Kakars got the better of the exchanges. There was consequently some talk this spring of their abandoning the use of the tract during the summer through fear of reprisals by Sulemankhels. Owing very largely to the efforts of Sardar Mahomed Khan, Jogezai, more manly counsels prevailed and the Kakars have gone up as usual, but under organised defence arrangements. Progress was made in the extension of administration in Zhob by the occupation as a permanent measure by the Zhob Levy Corps of posts at Murgha Faqirzai and Rod Jogezai. For the present nothing more can be done in the way of advancing further North either in the direction of Kakar Khurasan or in Mandokhel country.

3. A dam erected by tribesmen to hold up the Lora water in Afghan territory above Nushki appeared at one time likely to raise complications if it held, as the Nushki water would then be endangered. Fortunately nature came to aid with a timely flood which demolished the dam. As this had been constructed at very substantial expense, it is unlikely that the experiment will be repeated for some time.

4. In the early summer a gang of which the leaders were outlaws from Afghanistan committed a robbery of a serious nature at Spintangi and for some time hung about the neighbourhood committing depredations until driven out.

5. There were as usual on the Afghan border many incidents of the nature always to be expected in a frontier province, but none of these seem to be of sufficient importance to notice specially.

6. On the Makran-Persian border conditions still remained unsatisfactory. Dost Mahomed Khan by a combination of intrigue, ability and treachery advanced the consolidation of his power in this tract, and the attitude of his followers on the border has been one of consistent hostility. As the Makran Levy Corps were unable to cope with the strength opposed to them, the Sardars of the Kalat State were called upon according to old custom to provide tribal contingents for border defence. The readiness with which these contingents were furnished and the spirit which their arrival infused into the local inhabitants and the men of the Makran Levy Corps were sufficient to hold the border and to inflict substantial losses on Persian raiding parties, and this obviated the need for calling upon military aid for the defence of his border from external aggression to which the Khan of Kalat is by treaty entitled. With the arrival in the Sarhad of Persian troops Dost Mahomed Khan adopted a policy of inactivity and expectancy, so that for the latter part of the year this portion of the border remained quiet and it was found possible to permit the Kalat tribal contingents to return to their homes. During the year terminated the British occupation of the Sarhad which, begun as a war measure, was continued for the protection of the Nushki-Seistan extension railway. Persian troops of very good quality under the command of an able and experienced military officer were sent to Duzdap and from there proceeded to Khwash which they entered without opposition and formally took over on the 1st March

At the close of the year the British troops at Duzdap and Mirjawa were preparing to leave and did actually leave in the beginning of April, so that it may be said that by the end of the year, the anomalous and difficult situation of our presence in Persia had terminated. There is now only a small body of the Makran Levy Corps at Mirjawa which owing to its situation on the boundary and the circumstances of the railway can hardly be considered to come within the category of occupied Persian territory.

7. The arrangements which the Persian Government had made for the occupation of Sarhad and the pacification of South Persian Baluchistan opened with the best augury of success. The Sarhad tribesmen were tactfully handled and were assured of the continuation of the service and allowances of which they were already in receipt. As the situation developed, however, it was seen that conflicting interests would not permit of the carrying out of a policy towards Dost Mohamed which, if adopted at the start and wholeheartedly pursued both from the Khwash and Kerman side, would have speedily resulted in breaking the power of that chief. The position for the present would appear to be one of stalemate. The troops from Birjand are in Khwash and Duzdap, but Dost Muhammad remains at Bampur and has apparently been recognised and appointed Governor. How far this will harmonise with the occupation of Khwash and ensure the safety of the railway and peace on the Makran border remains to be seen.

2.—Indian States and tribal territory.

8. Relations with the Khan of Kalat and his Sardars continued to be of the most satisfactory description. His Highness has had some private trouble owing to the defalcations of his Sanduqdar, or personal treasurer, a man in whom he had hitherto placed implicit confidence, but whom he found to have embezzled very large sums. The Sardars continued to merit the confidence placed in them and the greater degree to which they are now associated with the administration, and their spirit is, in general of the best. Their record was somewhat blemished by the conduct of one Sardar against whom charges of the grossest nature were brought by his two sons. Investigation into these

gave such publicity to the malpractices and undesirable activities on the part of this Sardar that a number of the other Sardars demanded that his case should, according to the custom of the Confederacy, be put before his peers and the Khan, as they considered that he was unfit to remain one of their number. This was accordingly done with the result that a tribunal of Sardars, endorsed by the Khan, decided that he was unfit to continue to discharge the duties of an active Sardar.

9. Among the Marris the death in suspicious circumstances of the heir-apparent which took place at the end of the preceding year continued to create trouble between the Tumandar and his second son, now the heir. Comparatively drastic measures had to be taken in the way of exclusion from the country of those who were diligently fomenting the trouble. Towards the end of the year the heir, Mehrulla Khan, assumed a more reasonable attitude, made submission to and reconciliation with his father and formally dropped the claim that his half-brother and other members of the Nawab's household should be tried for the murder of his brother. With the bettered conditions as to rainfall, the position of the Marris shows signs of improvement, but with stricken resources and a heavy load of debt and a weak Tumandar who fails to keep his tribe up to the mark in the payment of their dues and often squanders them when he does realise them, the tribe must continue to be at a disadvantage. The administration of the Bugtis by their Tumandar continued to be in every way unexceptionable. The negotiations regarding oil-prospecting rights in Bugti country mentioned last year continued throughout the year and there seemed in March to be a possibility of their assuming a definite shape. The parties were, however, unable to come to terms, mainly on account of a difference as to the amount of area to be reserved in the neighbourhood of Dera Bugti, so that negotiations broke off, for the time being at any rate.

3.—Internal Affairs.

10. In the latter portion of the year rainfall conditions were exceptionally favourable all through Baluchistan for the growing of the wheat crop on unirrigated land, its watering at a later stage and for the growth of grass on the

hills. The people are consequently expecting a bumper crop, with low prices and abundant grazing, all of which considerations make for border peace.

11. Internally political agitation of any kind has been conspicuous by its absence and such progress as has been made has been according to the custom of the people.

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner in
Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY.

LAND REVENUE. (For details see Appendices I—IV.)

There was no change in the system of collection. The total land revenue demand for 1923-24 was Rs. 11,63,306 against Rs. 14,75,702 for 1922-23, including previous year's arrears which amounted to Rs. 1,84,313 against Rs. 2,17,449 in 1922-23. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 9,70,875 against Rs. 9,71,606 for the previous year. The marked decrease in the land revenue demand for 1923-24 as compared with the demand for the preceding year is due partly to failure of certain unirrigated areas in the Loralai District owing to want of timely rains, but chiefly to fall in prices as will appear from Appendix IV showing the rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold in each of the principal wheat producing Tahsils in 1922-23 and 1923-24.

There was, however, an all round increase of 81,000 acres in the cultivated area in the whole province and of 45,966 acres in the area harvested over the figures of 1922-23. Details of area harvested are:—

Settled Tahsils.

	Acres.
1922-23	2,22,639
1923-24	2,55,162

Unsettled Tahsils.

1922-23	17,156
1923-24	30,599

The greater part of the increase took place under "Settled" Tahsils and therefore did not affect the revenue demand favourably.

The percentage of area harvested to area sown in Settled Tahsils fell to 75·8 against 76·43 in the preceding year owing to the fact that the Rabi crops of some Mahals in

the Sinjawi, Duki and Barkhan Tahsils of the Loralai District were destroyed by hail, in consequence of which revenue amounting to Rs. 11,004 had to be remitted. Altogether revenue to the extent of Rs. 90,190 was remitted in deserving cases in 1923-24 against Rs. 2,25,702 in the preceding year during which larger remissions were necessitated by the famine of 1921-22. Recovery of revenue demand aggregating Rs. 23,285 was suspended during the year against Rs. 1,00,041 in the preceding year. Details of the remission and suspension granted in each Tahsil are given in Appendix III.

Arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 5,198 against Rs. 84,270 at the end of the preceding year.

Grain allowances and Malikana paid out during the year amounted respectively to Rs. 38,543 and Rs. 35,215 against Rs. 50,771 and Rs. 43,310 in 1922-23.

The revenue demand and revenue collected during 1923-24 were better or worse compared to the figures for the previous year as shown in Appendix II.

WEATHER AND CROP. (For details see Appendices IV—VI.)

The province received more rainfall during the year than in 1922-23, but it was below average as recorded at the headquarters stations of Quetta, Nushki and Mach. In most parts the rains were timely and proved very useful for crops and pasturage as well as in increasing the supply of springs and Karezes and in reviving some of those that had dried up during the recent drought. In the Loralai and Chagai Districts, however, rains were untimely and deficient and adversely affected the Rabi crops in the Sailaba and Khushkaba tracts in Loralai and cause the failure of autumn crops in the Chagai District. Elsewhere the condition of the crops and agricultural stock was on the whole good. Rainfall statistics for principal stations will be found in Appendix VI.

According to experts of the British Museum, London, and the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, the material found in a burnt bhusa stack at the Military Grass Farm, Quetta, in January 1923, which was then supposed to be a meteorite has been reported to be only a glassy slag, formed by intense heat acting on wheat straws, ignited by a thunder bolt

Scarcity and Famine.

On the whole the year 1923-24 was a fairly prosperous one. A sum of Rs. 18,000 of the famine and ordinary Taccavi Loans, repayment of which was due during the year, was remitted as a relief measure in cases which had been reduced to extreme poverty during the last famine. A further remission was granted of the famine loan of Rs. 32,000 made in 1916 to the Marri and Bugti tribes for similar reasons. These two tribes were hit very hard during the last famine and have not yet recovered from its evil effects. A further remission in their favour of Rs. 31,383 out of the famine Taccavi loan was under consideration at the close of the year.

Irrigation.

There was no change in the length of the open channels under the control of the Irrigation Department. The following works were carried out during the year :—

1. Renewing flooring of Nari Bank.
2. Works at Chashma Tangi for augmenting the Quetta irrigation water supply.

The rainfall was 20 per cent. above normal in Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal tracts while in the Nari Canal tracts it was 23 per cent. above normal. During July and August 1923 the Nari Canal was breached by torrents from the adjoining hills. These breaches caused a decrease of 3,119 acres on the irrigated area of that canal. The area under irrigation during the year in the Shebo and Khushdil Khan Canals was 1,449 acres more than in 1922-23. The net decrease in the irrigated area amounted to 1,670 acres.

The estimated average value of the crops raised in tracts under canal irrigation was Rs. 4,67,781 against Rs. 7,81,893 in the previous year as given below :—

	1922-23 Rs.	1923-24 Rs.
Shebo Canal . . .	67,575	39,210
Khushdil Khan Canal . .	1,21,560	1,34,571
Nari Canal	5,92,758	2,94,000
TOTAL .	7,81,893	4,67,781

The gross revenue for 1923-24 was Rs. 70,127 against Rs. 95,976 showing a decrease of Rs. 25,849 which is due

to fall in the prices of food grains. The percentage of net revenue on the capital outlay of the Khushdil Khan Canal was 1·4 as compared with 1·3 in the preceding year. On the Shebo and Nari Canals the result was a loss of —·7 and —·01 per cent. respectively against a profit of Rs. 47,305 for 1922-23. The increase is due to a breach on the Shebo Canal and on account of silt clearance of Nari and Khushdil Khan Canals. The Canals in Nasirabad *ex* desert canal received very good water considering the low river and the crops were consequently very good.

The sinking of nine new artesian wells was sanctioned during the year in the Quetta Tahsil but only one of them was sunk. Work on the remaining wells was still in progress when the year closed. The deep well boring work in the neighbourhood of Quetta was continued during the year.

Survey and Settlement.

No new survey or settlement work was undertaken during the year. The terms of the settlements in the following tahsils which are under a fixed cash assessment will expire on the dates noted against each :—

Quetta	31st March 1928.
Pishin	31st March 1929.

The question of the extension or otherwise of the settlement terms of Shahrig was still under consideration when the year closed. The term of settlement of Nasirabad Tahsil has been further extended for three years up to 1st July 1926.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

4,918 plants were sold during the year from the Fruit Farm Nurseries. Of these 600 were sold to local Zamindars, 1,631 to Local Government and private gardens and 2,687 were exported to various Provinces in India. In addition to these 260 peeches were planted in the vacancy parts of the Farm. Stock of budding selected varieties of Cherries have heretofore been imported from France. Owing to high prices of stock plants in France, Mahalab seed obtained from the trees in the Farm which were imported from France some years ago was tried. After repeated trials the experiment has proved very successful and it will not be necessary in future years to depend on fresh stock which is very expensive.

The scope of the nurseries was considerably expanded during the year by giving up growing of vegetables. The number of plants raised in the nurseries during the year was over 35,000 against 9,500 in the preceding year.

Water saving experiments in wheat growing were continued. This year the plot selected was much inferior. The land was not properly levelled and the beds were much too small for the Lever Harrow to work freely. In spite of these defects the produce per acre with a single watering amounted to 25 maunds and 30 seers of grain and 30 maunds of straw against the local cultivators average yield of 31½ maunds of grain.

The most important feature of the year, however, was that the Farm for the first time in its history was able to show a profit for the year's working. The receipts amounted to Rs. 13,007-7 and expenditure Rs. 12,169-10 against Rs. 8,766-3-10 and Rs. 22,690-8 respectively in the preceding year.

Taccavis.

The Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 9,58,300, against Rs. 14,52,000 in the previous year. Loans amounting to Rs. 90,400 were made during the year against Rs. 79,000 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 90,400, Rs. 43,900 were granted for the improvement of land and sources of irrigation and Rs. 46,500 for the purchase of seed and bullocks. Recoveries during 1923-24 amounted to Rs. 3,77,300, including Rs. 40,500 on account of interest. Remissions granted aggregated Rs. 18,100 including Rs. 1,500 on account of interest. The recovery of instalments due amounting to Rs. 99,261-8-7 was suspended in deserving cases. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,95,300. Details by Districts will be found in Appendix VII.

Forests.

There was no change in the total area of the reserved forests during the year under report, which remained 313 and 472 square miles for reserved and unclassed forests respectively. The charge of forests was held to the end of the year by Lala Bhag Ram, Senior Forest Ranger. The unclassed forests in the Zhob and Chagai Agencies were as usual looked after and administered by the District Authorities.

Natural reproduction of Khanjak (Pistacia) Shung (Ash), Obusht (Juniper) and Olive by seed throughout

Baluchistan is very poor owing to dry climate and scanty rainfall of the country, and that of Jhau (Tamarisk) and Jand (Prosopis) is better in the flooded areas of the Sibi District. Reproduction from the coppice shoots in Popalzai forest and Zangilora and Dhobighat nurseries is doing well.

An attempt is being made to create new forest areas by artificial reproduction on the bare hill-sides of the Chiltan and the Zarghun hills near Quetta. For this purpose during the year under report 11¾ maunds Khanjak seed on the Chiltan and 4 ⅔ maunds Khanjak seed on the Zarghun hills was sown in interrupted trenches at a total cost of Rs. 518-9-6. Besides sowing 400 ash plants in Chiltan and 2,000 willow cuttings, 60 ash plants, 20 almond plants and 100 grape cuttings have been planted on the Zarghun Ghar. Experiments in Plantation work have also been carried out in Zangi-Lora and Dhobighat nurseries. 2,820 willow cuttings, 500 Ghaz (Tamarisk) cuttings, 780 ash plants, 100 mulberry, 70 chanar, 120 Persian Pine, 20 Peaches, 50 Guava and 7 almond plants have been planted on moist blanks of Zangi-Lora and 20 almonds in Dhobighat. About 10½ seers pine and Deodar seed, 10 seers apricot, 15 seers walnut and 10 seers Prosopis Juliflora seeds have been sown in nurseries in Dhobighat, Zangi-Lora, Zarghun, Karbi-Kach and Gulushahr forests and in the compounds of Sibi, Ziarat and Harnai Bungalows at a total cost of Rs. 112-2.

A few seeds of Gold Mohar trees have also been sown in Sibi for propagation purposes. The European Olive trees at Dilkuna and Harnai are doing well.

The total revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 22,403 and Rs. 31,440 against Rs. 15,190 and Rs. 36,778 respectively during the preceding year.

Education.

The post of Superintendent of Education was held by Mr. J. R. Cornah up to 7th May 1923 when he went on leave preparatory to retirement, his place being taken by Maulvi Najam-ud-Din who held charge to the close of the year.

Mr. Cornah came to Baluchistan in 1914 as Head Master, Sandeman High School and Superintendent of Education, but gradually as more and more Educational establishments, including all the out-district schools, passed

to his control he was forced to devote more and more attention to general superintendence and was able to spare less time for purely teaching work in the Sandeman High School. In 1920 the designation of the appointment was changed to Superintendent of Education and Principal, Sandeman High School.

In Mr. Cornah, Baluchistan lost the services of a most valuable officer popular with all classes alike, whose character and personality has done immense good to the Province in all matters pertaining to education and the training of youth.

During the year the slow and steady progress of former years was maintained.

A new European School—the Presentation Convent—was opened and recognised in April 1923. It is a mixed school for boys and girls and had 97 pupils on 31st March 1924. A primary school was started in Quetta for low-caste children by the Methodist Episcopal Church and recognised in October 1923. The Nava Vidyala Sindhi School was recognised in March last as a primary school and the primary Sindhi classes attached to the Sandeman High School were abolished and the children joined their communal school. The status of Guru Nanak Kannya Patshala, Quetta (Sikh Primary Girls' School), was raised to that of Middle Standard.

No new village schools were opened and the school at Minabazar (Zhob District) had to be closed as the attendance was very small and the tribesmen did not show much interest during the two years the school was in existence.

The total number of public schools of all kinds (excluding private schools) on 31st March 1924 was 86 and the number of scholars was 4,989. Mosque Schools numbered 193 with 2,836 children. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 84 public schools and 4,615 pupils while there was 192 Mosque Schools with 2,621 scholars. The number of local boys was 1,789; 526 being in the Secondary schools and 1,263 in the Primary schools. For further details see Appendices VIII and IX.

Secondary Schools for Boys.

Secondary schools for boys are doing very well in every respect, the number of scholars is readily increasing in Quetta itself and in spite of the fact that there are 3 Secondary

Schools for Indians as well as the Sandeman High School, the pressure on the latter is very great.

The results of the Matriculation Examination of the two local High Schools were as follows :—

Matriculation.	Candidates.	Passed.
Sandeman High School, Quetta . .	39	32

Two of the successful candidates were local Mohammedans (Pathans).

D. A. V. High School, Quetta . .	22	20
School-Leaving Certificate—		
(Sandeman High School, Quetta only) .	25	16

In the middle school examination conducted by the Education Department, Baluchistan, 149 boys appeared of whom 111 passed.

Primary Schools for Boys.

The primary schools are also doing well and the number of scholars in these is improving slowly but steadily. The plan for the last two years has been to postpone the opening of new schools and to transfer schools with small attendance to places where there is a likelihood of better attendance. This plan has proved successful in stimulating interest among the tribesmen.

These primary schools had 1,263 local Mohammedans out of a total of 1,807.

The Scout movement is steadily improving. There are two patrols in the Barnes School at Sibi and the Quetta town has started a patrol of Rover Scouts. There were several rallies and investiture ceremonies where both Indian and European Scouts made a good show.

Primary Schools of Girls.

The primary girls schools were well attended except the Fort Sandeman Girls' School, which has only 24 girls. This is due to the fact that only a small number of families have so far gone to Fort Sandeman since the disturbances of 1919.

There were 197 girls in all these schools and of these 17 were local girls.

Schools for Europeans.

As has been mentioned before another European School was started in Quetta last year. It chiefly caters for Roman Catholic children but also admits children of other Christian denominations and Indians. It is now located in a very fine building, which was completed this year.

The Grammar School, Quetta, has made great progress. On March 31st there were 87 children in the School against 56 in the previous year. The staff has been greatly strengthened and the school Managing Committee is trying hard to make other much needed improvements.

Income and Expenditure.

The income and expenditure for 1922-23 and 1923-24 are shown below :—

Income.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
(Contributions from Municipality)	4,000	4,000
Cantonment Fund (Quetta) .	400	300
Local Funds	9,992	12,590
Fees, etc :—		
(*a*) From Government Schools (credited to Government) .	12,246	19,661
(*b*) From private bodies (credited to bodies concerned).	12,642	28,277

Expenditure.

Provincial Revenues . .	2,11,575	1,95,315
Municipal Funds . . .	22,195	20,760
Local Funds	17,917	27,707
Fees	24,888	47,938
Subscriptions and other sources.	36,158	36,642
TOTAL .	3,12,733	3,28,362

The expenditure excludes Public Works Department expenditure on buildings amounting to Rs. 4,453 as well as a building grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Sikh Community of Quetta.

Local and Municipal Funds.

1. Sibi Bazar Fund.
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.
3. Harnai Bazar Fund.
4. Loralai Town Fund.
5. Ziarat Bazar Fund.
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
7. Nushki Town Fund.
8. Bolan Bazar Fund.

The receipts of the marginally cited local funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 2,89,124 against Rs. 2,84,190 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,65,619 against Rs. 2,64,445 in the preceding year.

The only Municipality in the Province is the Town of Quetta. The number of members of the Committee excluding the Political Agent, who is *ex-officio* president, was 26 against 24 in 1922-23, of whom 23 were non-officials. 26 meetings—23 ordinary and 3 special—were held. The attendance at these meetings averaged 64·46 per cent. against 52·24 per cent. in the preceding year. Income and Expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 7,64,502 and Rs. 6,82,513 against Rs. 9,19,835 and Rs. 8,75,978 respectively. The figures for the year under report include Rs. 2,94,513 on account of income and Rs. 64,711 on account of expenditure due to abnormal items for land already sold or work already undertaken. The principal source of income of the Municipality is Octroi, income from which amounted to 2,39,504 in 1923-24 giving an incidence of Rs. 4·92 per head of population.

The Schedule of rates at which Octroi is levied was revised about the close of the year.

The Municipality paid the second instalment of Rs. 1,37,153 on account of principal and interest towards the loan of Rs. 7,00,000 taken from the Government. The outstanding balance of this loan at the close of the year was Rs. 5,00,000.

By the close of the year the villages of Kansi and Nichari were included within the Municipal limits for the purposes of sanitation and Octroi. The improvement of the water supply of the town by laying additional submains has been taken in hand.

The Municipality appointed a special Retrenchment Committee in October 1922 to examine the sources of revenue and expenditure. The Committee submitted their report in May 1923, orders on which have been passed. The net result has been an annual saving of approximately

Rs. 33,000 in expenditure and an addition of Rs. 44,000 to the income.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman visited certain Municipalities in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province with a view to studying their methods of taxation and General Administration. The measures which they have been able to suggest will be considered in due course by the Committee.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE. (For details see Appendices XI—XVI.)

The total value of the land trade which passed through the Province to and from Afghanistan and Persia during the year 1923-24 was 394 lakhs against 445 lakhs in the previous year, showing a decrease of 51 lakhs. The details are :—

Trade with Afghanistan.

	Rs. lakhs.
Imports from Afghanistan	84
Exports to Afghanistan	102
	186

Trade with Persia.

Imports from Persia	56
Exports to Persia	152
	208

Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease to the value of 35 and 38 lakhs in the imports from Afghanistan and Persia respectively. Exports to Afghanistan fell by 2 lakhs while those to Persia increased by 24 lakhs.

A reference to the comparative statistics given in Appendix XII will show that the total imports from Afghanistan have increased in quantity but decreased in value owing to the falling off of rates. The decrease in the Import Trade of Persia is due to the failure of the assafœtida crop, a poor pistachio harvest, less import of wool and to the over-stocking of raw cotton in the previous year.

Imports from Afghanistan.—The principal commodities imported from Afghanistan were wool, raw and manufactured, Rs. 52·10 lakhs, fruits and nuts Rs. 19·97 lakhs, drugs and medicinal herbs Rs. 2·66 lakhs, tobacco ·56 lakhs, hides and skins Rs. ·23 lakhs, cotton, raw and manufactured, ·51 lakhs, leather ·83 lakhs, provisions 5·63 lakhs and grains ·33 lakhs.

The principal increases and decreases occurred under the following heads:—

Increases.

	Rs. lakhs.
Wool, raw and manufactured	1·31
Leather	·77
Provisions	·56

Decreases.

Cotton, raw	1·00
Drugs and medicinal herbs	1·08
Fruits and nuts	30·73
Hides and skins	1·41
Seeds	1·08

Exports to Afghanistan.—The principal commodities exported to Afghanistan were cotton, twist and yarn, 73·78 lakhs, sugar 9·90 lakhs, leather 3·77 lakhs, tea 1·93 lakhs, apparel 1·84 lakhs, spices 1·58 lakhs, grains 1·49 lakhs, dyeing materials 1·20 lakhs, oils ·54 lakhs, provisions ·53 lakhs, and metals ·50 lakhs. The principal commodities, which suffered during the year in the export trade to Afghanistan, were:—

	Rs. lakhs.
Twist and yarn and piece goods	·75
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	·87
Drugs and medicines	·65
Grain and pulse	4·50
Tea	·83

On the other hand, wearing apparel increased by 1·63 lakhs, leather ·63 lakhs, sugar 1·81 lakhs, metals ·31 lakhs, provisions ·32 lakhs and spices ·95 lakhs.

As a result of the terms of the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention which was ratified on the 4th August 1923 (according to which the property of the Afghanistan State transiting India for export to Afghanistan by the Chaman-Killa-i-Jadid route as well as trade goods transiting India by the same route, are exempted from the payment of the Customs duty), the total number of packages exported to Afghanistan was 9,436 which weighed 24,560 maunds and were valued at Rs. 10,75,104. No State goods were transmitted to Afghanistan *viâ* Chaman.

Imports from Persia.—The principal Persian imports consisted of wool Rs. 26·21 lakhs, fruits and nuts Rs. 1·67 lakhs, cotton raw Rs. 14·38 lakhs, twist and yarn and piecegoods Rs. 2·01 lakhs, drugs and medicines Rs. 1·71 lakhs, leather Rs. 5·81 lakhs, provisions Rs. 2·02 lakhs and silk Rs. 1·81 lakhs.

The chief increases and decreases are given below:—

Increases.

	Rs. lakhs.
Twist and yarn and piece goods	1·94
Leather	5·81
Provisions	1·28

Decreases.

Cotton, raw	10·67
Drugs and medicines	2·83
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	5·79
Hides and skins	1·22
Silk	2·29
Wool	23·90

Exports to Persia.—The exports to Persia aggregate Rs. 152 lakhs against 128 lakhs in the previous year. But this figure should be taken with caution as it includes quantities of provisions, liquors, fruits and nuts, oil and other miscellaneous articles intended for the use of Railway and Military Departments on the Nushki Extension Railway. The principal increases occurred under cotton, twist and yarn and piecegoods Rs. 8·04 lakhs, dyeing materials Rs. 1·41 lakhs, grain and pulse Rs. 1·10 lakhs, leather

Rs. 9·91 lakhs, spices Rs. 1·38 lakhs, tea Rs. 6·22 lakhs and all other articles of merchandise Rs. 1·20 lakhs. On the other hand, decreases occurred under sugar Rs. 2·54 lakhs, apparel Rs. 2·11 lakhs and wool Rs. ·85 lakhs.

Mines and Minerals.

The only minerals of any commercial importance at present worked in Baluchistan and of which accounts are kept are coal and chromite. The year started with 43 leases for coal and 88 leases for chromite covering areas amounting to 4,776 and 5,143 acres respectively.

Two new coal mining leases for areas of 80 acres each and 3 new chromite mining leases for 10 acres each were issued during the year. All these leases remained in force till the close of the year.

Figures of output and revenue are given in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Output.			Revenue.			
	Coal.	Coal dust.	Chromite.	Coal & Coal dust.	Chromite.	Other minerals.	Total.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23 . .	9,815½	50,685¾	18,548	4,484	19,096	811	24,391
1923-24 . .	11,521	32,040	24,282	2,660	21,381	619	24,660

The output of coal dust fell owing to want of demand. The output of coal and chromite was greater than that of the previous year owing to larger demand.

The general health of the miners was satisfactory. No epidemic disease appeared during the year. 17,272 fever cases were treated in the mine hospital at Khost against 3,862 cases during the previous year.

The term of the license granted to the Burmah Oil Company for prospecting for oil near Kirta was further extended to 31st August 1924. Their application for another adjoining area called Zarniu was also sanctioned and a prospecting license for a period of one year issued on 1st March 1924. The Company has done some preliminary work in these areas in the course of the year. The White-

hall Petroleum Corporation Limited which was granted prospecting license in 1922-23 has not yet commenced work in the Khattan Area.

The Burma Oil Company and the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company made a combined effort to obtain oil concessions in the Bugti territory but after prolonged negotiations matters came to a deadlock owing to the Company's being unable to meet certain of the Bugti Nawab's demands.

Seven accidents (six in Khost collieries and 1 in chromite mine near Hindubagh) occurred during the year 1923-24. Two of these were fatal killing 2 men and the remaining 5 were serious in which 5 men were seriously injured.

Chromite mines near Hindubagh and coal mines at Khost, Shahrigh and Harnai and two coal mines of the Sor Range hill near Quetta were inspected in January 1924 by Mr. Cameron, Inspector of Mines in India, No. 1 Circle.

JUDICIAL. Appendices XVII and XVIII.

Regular criminal and civil cases between non-inhabitants of Baluchistan residing in Quetta and the small urban areas are disposed of by regular courts. Detailed statistics will be found in appendices.

Suits and criminal offences concerning the tribesmen are decided by Councils of Elders (Jirgah) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. These are not dealt with in this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of civil cases instituted was 5,310 against 5,574 in 1922. There was a decrease of about 150 cases in the Sibi District and nearly 100 cases in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District, but in the Loralai District there was an increase of about 50 cases. Miscellaneous civil cases also decreased from 1,187 in 1922 to 440 in 1923. The value of civil suits instituted was Rs. 22,88,040 against Rs. 20,58,944 in 1922 and Rs. 11,75,009 in 1921. This is due to a large number of suits being filed against the minor sons of a deceased Supply and Transport Contractor at Quetta for partnership accounts, etc.

The number of execution applications before regular courts was 3,764 against 3,672 in 1922. Rs. 6,24,599

were dealt with against Rs. 5,93,116 in 1922. Of this amount Rs. 1,67,123 were realized against Rs. 1,59,625 in 1922.

The number of civil appeals and revision applications instituted was 265 (including three miscellaneous appeals) against 249 in 1922. There were 29 appeal cases pending at the end of the year.

Criminal Cases.—The number of regular criminal cases instituted was 3,457 against 3,326 in 1922. The whole increase is in the Quetta-Pishin District. The total number of undertrial prisoners was 4,239 against 4,997 in 1922. 1,845 persons were acquitted or discharged, 2,216 were convicted, 96 died or escaped and 82 remained undertrial at the close of the year.

No person was sentenced to death or transportation for life. 430 persons were imprisoned, 1,902 persons fined and 18 persons were whipped. 24 persons were directed to find security to keep the peace or for good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 23,207 of which Rs. 18,799 were recovered. The amount paid by way of compensation was Rs. 1,888.

The number of criminal appeals instituted was 113 against 175 in 1922. There were 4 appeal cases pending at the end of the year.

Registration.

The total number of documents (including wills) registered was 908 against 858 in 1922. Of these, only two were of a nature the registration of which was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 5,457 against Rs. 5,412 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 2,675 against Rs. 2,494.

The only registered Joint Stock Company in Baluchistan is "The Quetta Club Limited." The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 45 against Rs. 40 in the preceding year.

Jails.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jails was 345·29 against 507·41. 9,618 prisoners were received during the year against 9,341 in the previous year.

The following table gives the important figures for the Jails and lock-ups in the various Districts :—

Nme of District.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				Dieting cost per annum per-head of average strength excluding Civil Prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicted.	under-trial.	Civil.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Zhob	18·26	18·06	·51	36·83	59 5 6	2·40	6·52
Sibi	28·88	29·84	1·07	59·79	90 12 3	13·09	21·89
Quetta-Pishin (Subsidiary Jails & Lock-Ups)	·35	53·59	·08	54·02	73 12 3	·49	·91
Quetta District Jail	68·30	35·21	2·42	105·93	41 8 1	2·76	2·61
Bolan Pass & Mushki Railway	..	1·70	..	1·70	179 15 1	..	..
Loralai	23·92	58·60	..	82·52	44 5 4	2·57	3·11
Chagai	..	4·50	..	4·50	52 2 10	·18	4·00
Total for 1923-24	139·71	201·50	4·06*	345·29	58 7 11	21·49	6·22
Total for 1922-23	160·95	343·71	2·75*	507·41	84 4 0	36·71	7·23

* These figures exclude the number of undertrial prisoners in Zhob who were fed at their own expense.

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 72,990 against Rs. 95,785, the cost per head being Rs. 211-6-3 against Rs. 199-12-4 in the previous year. The establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 84-3-5 against Rs. 85-3-11 and the charges for dieting to Rs. 58-7-11 against Rs. 84-4-0.

During the year under report only one prisoner escaped from custody while he was working in the Government garden, Harnai. He fled across the border into Afghan territory where he was murdered.

EXCISE.

(For details see Appendices XIX—XXIX.) The number of licenses renewed and granted during the year was :—

(1) 29 for foreign and fermented liquors,

(2) 51 for country spirits,

(3) 37 for opium, and

(4) 45 for hemp drugs,

against 30, 52, 38, and 46 respectively in the previous year.

The number and location of shops is shown in the subjoined table :—

Description.	1922-23.	1923-24.
(1) Foreign and fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Off the premises	27	26
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(c) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
(2) Country Spirits—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	45	44
(*b*) Outstill spirits	7	7
(3) Opium including poppy heads	38	37
(4) Drugs other than opium—		
(Bhang, Charas and Ganja together)	46	45

The distribution is the same as in the preceding year, except one shop of foreign spirits off the premises in the Quetta-Pishin District, two shops of country liquor—one in the Quetta-Pishin and the other in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District—were closed during the year while a shop of country liquor at Barkhan in the Loralai District was reopened. Opium and hemp drug shops at the Mastung Road Bazar were closed during the year.

The consumption for 1922-23 and 1923-24 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1922-23.	1923-24.
(1) Country liquors—		
(*a*) Distillery spirit (in L.P. Imperial Gallons)	45,821	28,985
(*b*) Outstill	902	842
TOTAL	46,723	29,827

Description.	1922-23.	1923-24.
(2) Foreign liquor—		
(*a*) Wine in gallons	1,922	1,783
(*b*) Spirits in gallons	7,692	5,895
(*c*) Rum (imported) in gallons	158	162
(*b*) Rum (made in India) in gallons	336	132
TOTAL	10,108	7,972
(3) Fermented liquor (Beer)—		
(*a*) Indian made (Gallons)	1,87,414	1,35,831
(*b*) Imported (Gallons)	15,207	18,648
TOTAL	2,02,621	1,54,479
(4) Opium (in Seers) issued from the Treasury	449	377
(5) Bhang (in Seers)	993	751
(6) Charas (in Seers)	501	365
(7) Ganja (in Seers)	3	2

Opium and *Charas* are the principal drugs which are occasionally smuggled from foreign countries, namely, Persia and Afghanistan. 35 cases of smuggling were detected during the year as under :—

Quetta-Pishin—
- Opium . . . 6
- Charas . . . 9
- Counntry Liquor . . . 1

Sibi—
- Opium . . . 3
- Charas . . . 3
- Country Liquor . . . 6
- Bhang . . . 4

Kalat—
- Opium . . . 1
- Country Liquor . . . 1

Chagai—
- Opium . . . 1

The exciseable articles smuggled were imported from the places, etc., named below :—

Article and place.	Quantity.	
	Seers.	Chattacks.
Opium from Afghanistan	5	6
Charas from Afghanistan	1	10
Country Liquor from Kalat	43 Bottles	..
Bhang from Kalat	22	4

The convictions for drunkenness during the year were 52 against 86* in the previous year.

The duty on and retail sale price of country liquor were raised as shown below from 1st April 1923 :—

Duty.

(1) For consumption in the Quetta Town—

	From per gallon.	To per gallon.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
10° U. P. . . .	6 12 0	9 9 0
20° U. P. . . .	6 0 0	8 8 0

(2) For supplies in bond for consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division—

	From per gallon.	To per gallon.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
10° U. P. . . .	4 5 0	6 2 0
20° U. P. . . .	3 14 0	5 8 0

(3) For consumption in all other areas—

	From per gallon.	To per gallon.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
10° U. P. . . .	5 8 0	7 12 0
20° U. P. . . .	4 15 0	7 0 0

* 167 was a mistake for 86 in the last year's report.

(4) For special permit holders—

	From per gallon. Rs. A. P.	per gallon. Rs. A. P.
10° U. P.	7 5 0	13 7 0
20° U. P.	6 5 0	12 1 0

(5) For Indian troops—

	From per gallon. Rs. A. P.	To per gallon. Rs. A. P.
20° U. P.	5 0 0	7 0 0

Retail Sale Price.

1. Quetta Town and other areas except the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-division.

		10° U. P.		20° U. P.	
		Plain.	Flavoured	Plain.	Flavoured.
Per each dram	from	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 6
	to	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 4 6

2. Nasirabad and Railway Sub-division.

		10° U. P.		20° U. P.	
		Plain.	Flavoured.	Plain.	Flavoured.
Per each dram	from	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 0
	to	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 3 9

The duty on *charas* was raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 a seer from 1st June 1923, and owing to the increased cost price of opium, the rate of issue price of opium from the Quetta Treasury was raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a seer with effect from 1st April 1923.

The total gross income under Excise amounted to :—

	Rs.
1922-23	7,27,454
1923-24	6,68,026

Of this, country liquor contributed Rs. 4,61,595, foreign spirits and fermented liquors Rs. 88,306, opium Rs. 54,428, hemp drugs Rs. 63,686, and fines and forfeitures Rs. 91. The deficit of over Rs. 59,000 in 1923-24 is due mainly to the general slackness of business.

The following statistics would be found in Appendices XIX to XXIX:—

(1) Seven Imperial Excise Forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) Provincial Forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan.

(3) Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

(4) Financial result of the New Excise system introduced in 1909-10.

There were no offences relating to Cocaine during the year.

Salt. No change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

With the general reduction in the duty on salt, the duty on Kalat and Segi salt was also reduced from Rs. 2-8 to Re. 1-4 per maund respectively with effect from 1st March 1924.

The revenue from local salt amounted to Rs. 760 against Rs. 320. There is no direct expenditure under the head.

Finance. Actual receipts for the year 1922-23 were reported to be Rs. 23,55,218. The total revenue for 1923-24 was Rs. 22,52,369, or a net decrease of Rs. 1,02,849. There were appreciable increases under several heads but these were more than counterbalanced by heavy decreases under Excise, Interest and Police amounting to Rs. 81,282, Rs. 50,164 and Rs. 14,895 respectively. Land revenue alone contributed more than 42·9 per cent. of the total receipts. Excise came next with 28·5 followed by Stamps 9·4, Income-tax 4·1 and Interest 2·8.

As regards expenditure for the year under review it amounted to Rs. 79,35,494 against Rs. 82,78,940 of the preceding year or a decrease of Rs. 3,43,446. The principal heads of expenditure represent the following percentage to the total:—

29—Political	50·0
26—Police	13·8
41—Civil Works	10·5

19—Interest	3·8
47—Miscellaneous	3·7
5—Land Revenue	3·7
32—Medical	3·6
31—Education	3·0

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XXX and XXXI.

Veterinary.

Mr. N. K. Vacha, G.B.V.C., held charge of the Civil Veterinary Department under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner throughout the year. He toured in Baluchistan for 57 days, inspected all the Veterinary dispensaries and Stallion Stands except the Stallion at Barkhan and acted as a member of the Judging Committees at the Jacobabad and Sibi Horse Shows.

Veterinary Work.—There were 6 dispensaries during the year at which 10,304 against 9,169 cases were treated during the year under report. In addition medicines and medical advice were given to the owners of 468 animals outside the dispensaries. 88 animals were also castrated against 66 in the preceding year. No new dispensaries could be opened owing to paucity of funds. The Veterinary Assistants visited 180 villages and treated 3,655 animals on tour.

There were 6,567 seizures and 3,450 deaths from contagious diseases during the year under review against 3,109 and 1,125 respectively in the preceding year. The increase is due to anthrax having been more prevalent during the year under report. Details will be found in Appendix XXXII. One hundred head of cattle were inoculated against Black Quarter and 200 goats and sheep against anthrax.

Cattle Show.—The Sibi Cattle Show was held in February 1924. 520 animals were exhibited as compared to 283 in the previous year. Prizes amounting to Rs. 525 and a silver medal were awarded.

Horse Breeding Operations.—At the end of last year 8 pony stallions were at Stud and the same number remained at the end of the year under report. They covered 613 mares against 392 in the previous year. Details will be found in Appendix XXXIII.

No new stallions were purchased to supplement or replace the existing strength on account of lack of funds. The matter is receiving attention.

Horse Shows.—The Sibi Horse Show was held in February 1924. 471 animals were exhibited as against 389 in the previous year. Two silver medals and prizes amounting to Rs. 1,486 were awarded. The Quetta and Pishin Shows were abandoned owing to scarcity of fodder.

Expenditure.—The cost of the Department to the Province was Rs. 41,446 against Rs. 34,169 in the previous year. The former includes Rs. 5,698 spent on breeding operations.

Public Works Department.

I. The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 9,64,500 and remained the same throughout the year.

II. The following table shows the amounts of grants and expenditure on Public Works carried out during 1923-24:—

Departmental Head.	Original Budget grant for 1923-24.	Revised final grant for 1923-24.	Probable outlay during 1923-24.	Actual outlay in 1922-23.
Original Works { Major Works / Minor Works }	2,60,000	3,22,976	2,92,556	2,94,937
Repairs	5,15,000	4,52,024	4,56,517	5,37,849
Establishment . . .	1,78,000	1,78,000	1,60,920	1,62,568
Tools and Plant . . .	11,500	11,500	10,178	10,258
Suspense	..	..	74,779	—4,203
TOTAL .	9,64,500	9,64,500	9,94,950	10,01,404

III. The following amounts were allotted to the Civil Officers from the Public Works Department Budget to carry out works and repairs ir charge of Public Works Department Officers in terms of Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 139-E. A., dated 11th March

1921, and the expenditure actually incurred by them is noted below. (Note.—This is included in item II above.)

	Allotment.				Expenditure.			
	Minor works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Minor works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.
1. Political Agent, Quetta	232	..	8	..	240	..	8	..
2. ,, ,, Kalat	5,944	8,000	488	..	5,872	6,341	427	..
3. ,, ,, Zhob	9,106	2,100	392	..	9,070	2,125	392	..
4. ,, ,, Loralai	7,018	34,562	2,895	..	6,497	34,778	2,764	..
5. ,, ,, Sibi	1,085	3,000	143	..	907	3,235	145	..
6. Irrigation Officer, Quetta	7,942	..	1,826	119	7,939	..	1,848	96
TOTAL	31,327	47,662	5,752	119	30,525	46,479	5,584	96

IV. *Works in charge of Civil Officers.*—A sum of Rs. 61,547 was spent by the Civil Officers on works and repairs as detailed below from the funds provided in the Civil Department Budget of the Baluchistan Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 82,684 mentioned in paragraph III above.

Name of Civil Officer.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
1. Political Agent, Quetta	8,119	10,281	18,400
2. ,, ,, Sibi	79	12,816	12,895
3. ,, ,, Loralai	..	10,491	10,491
4. ,, ,, Zhob	..	7,499	7,499
5. ,, ,, Chagai	1,500	..	1,500
6. ,, ,, Kalat	1,500	1,577	3,077
7. ,, ,, Makran	1,360	6,325	7,685
8. Superintendent, Jail, Quetta	..	..	..
TOTAL	12,558	48,989	61,547

V. *Repairs Grant.*—The original grant for repairs allotted by the Government of India was Rs. 5,15,000 but it was reduced to Rs. 4,52,024 during the year by reappropriations due to demands for money on minor works.

Medical.

The post of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer was held by Major H. Hay Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S., up to the 8th March 1923 and from the 9th March to the end of the year by Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. M. Deas, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.

During the year owing to retrenchment the Railway dispensary at Khanai was closed, and its sphere of work was allotted to the Railway Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Bostan, Sharigh and Shellabagh. This has reduced the number of dispensaries from 43 to 42 which are classified as under :—

Government Dispensaries	28
Dufferin Fund Hospitals aided by Government grants.	3
Native State Hospitals (Non-aided)	3
North-Western Railway Dispensaries . . .	8
	42

In addition to the above, there is a Mission Hospital for males and one for females in the Quetta Town.

The total number of patients treated in hospitals (excluding the above two hospitals) was 523,124 against 508,719 in the previous year, showing an increase of 17,405 cases. The number of indoor patients in various hospitals was 11,241 against 12,662 in the previous year or a decrease of 1,421. There were 574 beds available, *viz.*, 422 for males and 152 for females in all the dispensaries of the Province. Of diseases prevalent during the year there were 135,604 cases of malarial fever, an increase of 1,372. Cases of eye diseases showed an increase of 1,372. Diseases of the Respiratory system showed 42,950 cases, an increase of 4,911. Diseases of the digestive system showed an increase of 3,360 cases.

Cholera represented 6 cases against 44 in the previous year.

A systematic trapping and destruction of rats has been carried out by the Quetta Municipality since April 1923 and a large number of rats have been destroyed.

A centre of anti-rabic treatment was started in the Quetta Hospital at the close of the year.

Surgical operations totalled 12,796 against 11,594, an increase of 1,202.

The total number of adult patients treated was—

	Musalmans.	Hindus.	Europeans & Anglo-Indians.	Others.
Males	2,21,671	38,880	1,383	4,082
Females	47,499	10,656	645	1,795

34 cases of small-pox were noted during the year under report against 361 cases in the previous year. The Province practically remained free from small-pox. 11 vaccinators were employed and 7,202 persons were vaccinated against 44,803. The "Lady Dew Motor Dispensary" was not able to tour till December 1923 as the old "Fiat" proved too expensive to run and was replaced by a Chevrolet Lorry towards the end of the year. It is now doing considerable touring rendering medical aid to the poor at their doors.

The X-Ray and the Laboratory continued to do good work during the year.

Police.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of the Police were as follows:—

District.	1922.		1923.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan) and Sibi.	1,453	7,82,190	1,460	7,59,925
Zhob and Loralai . . .	578	3,22,367	600	3,40,566
TOTAL .	2,031	11,04,557	2,060	11,00,491

The chief causes of decrease in expenditure were the abolition of temporary allowances to European Sergeants and ministerial establishment, the abolition of grain compensation allowance and savings in horse allowances due to the reduction of mounted men.

Thirty-three additional police were employed at a cost of Rs. 12,435-15. The amount was recovered from the Departments concerned.

Crime and Criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 2,670 against 2,532 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows:—

District.	1922.	1923.
Loralai	129	135
Zhob	180	152
Chagai	21	24
Kalat	24	52
Quetta-Pishin	1,804	2,088
Sibi	374	219
TOTAL	2,532	2,670

Eliminating 1,978 cases of class VI, Petty Offences of Public Nuisance, the number of cognizable cases under classes I to V totalled 692 against 802 in the previous year.

The analysis below shows the result of Police working during the year:—

District.	CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	2,177	1,574	72	2,146	1,724	80	1,07,115	58,767	55
Sibi	257	148	58	195	160	82	6,501	1,268	19
Zhob and Loralai	291	265	91	406	378	93	8,381	3,915	47
Kalat (Bolan)	52	21	40	46	34	74	1,274	460	36
Chagai	24	11	46	21	11	52	1,804	900	50
Total 1923	2,801	2,019	72	2,814	2,307	82	1,25,075	65,310	52
Total 1922	2,696	1,822	69	2,696	2,187	81	1,03,158	36,488	35

Internal Economy—Health.—The total number of admissions to hospital was 1,579 against 1,545 in the previous year, or an increase of 34.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations during the year was 6·55 against 5·90 in 1922.

Punishments.—Thirteen men were punished judicially and 136 departmentally against 12 and 70 respectively in the previous year. The number of dismissals was 26 against 18 in 1922.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 1,136-2 were granted to 62 men of the Police.

Denominations.—The percentage of Hindus and Muhammadans employed in the Force during the year under report was 19 and 80 respectively.

Education.—Literate members constituted 18·49 per cent. of the Force.

Shortage of officers and men.—There were 5 vacancies among constables at the close of the year.

Revision of the Force.—The Force was revised with effect from the 1st March 1924.

Conduct and discipline.—General conduct and discipline was satisfactory.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindus in the ministerial appointments both English and Vernacular during the year 1923-24 was 66·97 against 67·42 in the lowest ranks, 40·34 against 40·11 in appointments on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and 30·9 against 28·16 in appointments on pay exceeding Rs. 100 as compared with the last year.

Income-Tax.

Outstandings at the close of the last year were Rs. 16,391-10-0 of which a sum of Rs. 1,376-3-0 had to be reduced in consequence of revision and rectification of mistakes.

The total number of persons (officials and private) who were required to submit returns of their income was 1,119 against 1,256 of last year out of which 431 were found liable to the tax against 209 last year.

The total assessment during the year was Rs. 63,865-10-1 to which were added Rs. 15,015-7-0* on account of arrears of last year, Rs. 480-2-0 on account of penalties imposed under section 46 (*1*) on defaulters

*Outstandings. 16,391-10-0
Reduced 1,376-3-0
Arrears 15,015-7-0

of last year and Rs. 4-10-0 miscellaneous receipts making a total demand of Rs. 79,365-13-1 out of which Rs. 2,752-14-1 were allowed for refunds. The amount actually realized and credited into the Treasury during the year was Rs. 43,586-1-5† against Rs. 32,451-11-5 credited last year leaving a recoverable balance on 31st March 1924 of Rs. 33,032-0-7.‡ Difference of Rs. 5-3-0 is due to excess collections.

†For assessment of last year Rs. 14,728-11-0. For current year (year under report) Rs. 28,857-6-5.
‡ 1922-23—286-12-0
1923-24—32,745-4-7
33,032-0-7

The assessment per head of assessee in 1923-24 was (private Rs. 216 and §officials Rs. 14-8) against (private Rs. 306 and §officials Rs. 18-8) in 1922-23.

§ Exclusive of tax deducted at source.

The recoverable balance due at the close of the year (Rs. 33,032-0-7) is due to the fact that the Income-Tax Act was introduced into Baluchistan in only 1922 and is still an unpopular novelty to those concerned, so much so that in 131 cases out of total number of 286 (or 45·8 per cent.) of private cases assessment had to be made under section 23 (*4*). The policy of the Local Administration has been to avoid any harsh and sudden enforcement of the Act and by degrees recoveries will be easier.

In respect of 209 persons assessed in 1922-23 penalty under section 46 (*1*) was imposed in 15 cases and certificates under section 46 (*2*) were issued to the Collector of the Quetta District in 7 cases during 1923-24.

At the close of the year 1923-24, 26 private and 14 officials cases remained undisposed of.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, Lt.-Col.,
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The year generally has been one of peace and quietitude both on the Chaman and Shorarud borders and the conduct of the tribes has on the whole been satisfactory. For this, good harvests combined with liberal remissions of Taccavis and land revenue are responsible.

2. In connection with the laying of a pipe line at Chaman required in the event of mobilisation, the Ashezais showed for a time a defiant attitude and threatened to cross the border. Subsequently good sense prevailed and they have since behaved well. Other events worth mention that occurred during the year are:—

(*i*) In July a highway robbery occurred near Jallogir on the Bostan Yaru Road in which six Nasirs robbed three Achakzais of about Rs. 1,000 in cash. They were arrested and the case decided.

(*ii*) Raiders from across the border in parties of three and four visited Chaman on the night of the 11th, 12th and 13th July but were unsuccessful.

(*iii*) On the night of the 16th August about 1-30 A.M. two thieves broke into the back compound of the Post Office at Killa Abdullah. In a fight which ensued, the Post Master was shot dead. The culprits turned out to be Badinzais. A sum of Rs. 2,000 on account of compensation and fine was recovered.

(*iv*) On the 9th February, one Kalander, Chandezai Fakirzai Kakar of Kajir, a notorious raider responsible for many dacoities and raids in the Pishin Sub-Division and also in the Loralai and Zhob Districts, was arrested.

(*v*) On the 18th February, some Ghilzai Karez diggers and Sanzarkhel Kakars quarrelled over a trifling matter. In the fracas which followed one of the Ghilzais sustained serious injuries and subsequently died. The case has been settled amicably, the Kakars agreeing to pay Rs. 2,900 as blood-money to the Ghilzais within 1½ months provided the latter by that time furnished reliable security to keep the peace.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

3. The following table compares the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1923, as compared with the year 1922:—

	1922.	1923.
Criminal	612	729
Civil	288	305
TOTAL .	900	1,034

Nine hundred and eight persons were formally acquitted or discharged and 391 were convicted, 114 being sentenced to imprisonment, 193 to fine, 66 to both imprisonment and fine, five ordered to furnish security for good behaviour and thirteen were turned out of the District. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted was because, as during the previous year, in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge.

The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 11,930-5-4 against Rs. 7,749 in the year 1922. Realisations amounted to Rs. 6,527-11-2 out of which Rs. 375 was paid as compensation and the balance credited to Government.

Jirga.

4. With the help of the leading Maliks the number of members of local Quetta and Pishin Jirgas was reduced. Decisions were generally satisfactory.

Levies.

5. The conduct and working of the levies was satisfactory.

6. New local levies at Barshore and Gulistan are doing good local service and the improvement on their borders is distinctly apparent.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. There was fair rainfall throughout the district during the year under report especially in the Northern portion of the Marri country and consequently ample grazing throughout Marri and Bugti Territory. It is the lack of animals that is now felt, because the Marri and Bugti tribes lost at least 80 per cent. of their flocks during the years of scarcity, and it will take several years for them to recover.

2. Except for the usual cases of sheep and cattle stealing, the conduct of both tribes with regard to their neighbours has been very good, and there has been a marked diminution in the number of cases even of this nature.

3. The Indo-Burmah Petroleum and the Burmah Oil Companies made a combined effort to obtain oil concessions in the Bugti Territory during the past year, and after prolonged negotiations at Sibi and Quetta, it looked as if they would be successful, but negotiations eventually came to a deadlock.

4. The tribes in the Administered Area behaved well and there is little of importance to note. A fracas over grazing occurred in February between the villagers of Gulushehr and a section of the Mazarani Marris encamped near by, in which one Marri was killed and several injured, but the case was settled by a Special Jirga.

5. The Chief Pani Sardar, Khan Bahadur Sardar Mustafa Khan, Barozai of Kurk, died on the 8th February. Although past his prime, he was the leading Sardar of the Sibi Tahsil and his loss will be felt. He is succeeded by his son Mir Samandar Khan.

6. A raid took place on Spintangi Bazaar on the night of 24th April, when a mixed gang of Wanechi and Marri outlaws, under the leadership of the locally well known outlaw Habib Wanechi, aided by some local people, looted the Bazaar and carried off property worth Rs. 3,090. The gang managed to escape into Afghanistan without capture by splitting up into small parties, but a little of the property was recovered.

7. Captain Baker Jones, I.M.S., was murdered on the Harnai-Loralai Road while travelling from Loralai in a motor ambulance on the 30th September. The murderers escaped into Afghanistan. A Special Jirga tried the case in April after the close of the year, and brought in a finding of " not proven " against the two men suspected, but held that the Makhianis were entirely responsible for the murder, which was a brutal and senseless one and recommended an increase of revenue from $\frac{1}{6}$th to $\frac{1}{5}$th and an increase of " Tirni " (grazing tax) by 20 per cent. for a period of 7 years.

and that a backing of Police should be given to the Levies for a year. These proposals were sanctioned and in addition a new post is to be built at the point known as the Dilkuna Hairpin bend.

8. The behaviour of the rest of the tribes, especially the Sarangzais and Panezais has been excellent and they have benefited by good winter rains.

9. In Nasirabad the year was a good one, and except for the usual Siahkari cases (cases over women) there was very little crime.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

10. The following table contrasts the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1923 with that of 1922.

	1922.	1923.
Civil	568	605
Criminal	1,180	1,244
Revenue	51	34
TOTAL	1,799	1,883

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The conduct of the tribes on the whole was good and they remained peaceful.

2. The year was exceptionally quiet and very few raids and dacoities were committed. The following may, however, be noted:—

(1) On the 7th April, a party of raiders intercepted a camel caravan bringing goods from Spintangi to Duki and carried of three loaded camels. A pursuit party succeeded in recovering practically all the looted property, but the raiders escaped.

(2) In May a small gang of raiders were located near Kharashang in the Sinjawi Tahsil. A pursuit party went out and in the fight which resulted the raiders were compelled to abandon their animals and some looted property, one of their party was wounded and one of the pursuit party was also severely wounded but the gang escaped. It afterwards transpired that the looted property had been carried off from the Spintangi Bazar.

(3) On the night of the 17th June, the infantry picquet at Rezgai was fired on and a sentry slightly wounded probably by one of the raiders mentioned in the previous paragraph who had been lurking about.

(4) On the 7th August, two Khurasani Talibs were held up by a small gang of raiders on the Tak Pass leading to Duki and were relieved of property worth Rs. 200. The offenders escaped.

(5) On the night of the 15th September, one Pahlwan, Tajak, who was proceeding to Duki by the Tak Pass was waylaid and robbed. The culprits were Khurasanis who were subsequently arrested and punished.

(6) Chiraghai, an Adarzai outlaw from Loralai, who absconded across the border some years ago and has taken part in a number of raids was brought in by Hassan Khan, Kibzai, under safe conduct. This man expressed a desire to have his cases settled and it was decided that these should be placed before a representative Jirga and that if he were unwilling to accept their finding as regards compensation, etc., he should be at liberty to return across the border. He was not disarmed as he was on safe conduct on the responsibility of Hassan Khan and

also owing to the agreement made by him. Taking advantage of these facts he suddenly and treacherously shot two men of the opposite faction and made off in the direction of Zhob and crossed the border.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1923 as compared with the year 1922:—

	1922.	1923.
Criminal	912	1,002
Civil	476	219
TOTAL	1,388	1,221

The findings of Jirgas were generally accepted and the work done by them was very good. No recoveries were made during 1923 from the Marris of the Sibi District on account of compensation due for the rising in 1918.

Very little was recovered from the Zhob and Transfrontier tribes on account of compensation in connection with raids and outrages perpetrated during the years 1919 and 1920. The question of total or partial remission is being considered. In Political cases fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 90,412-5-9. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 27,279-8. Of this sum Rs. 21,770-8-4 were paid as compensation and the balance credited to Government Treasury.

4. No important internal case worth mentioning took place during the year.

5. A satisfactory amicable settlement was made in the Jaffar murder case.

6. No outstanding event of importance occurred within Loralai limits during the year but a number of notorious bad characters were captured and punished including Malik, the brother of Murad Ali (murderer of Mr. Howell) and Sewa a member of his gang.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The attitude of the tribes in general was fairly good while signs of returning prosperity and settlement have been apparent everywhere. This is largely due to the decrease across the border of notorious outlaws from Zhob. These have either since returned and settled in their homes or have been killed or arrested. Good harvests have also contributed beneficially to the return of prosperity.

2. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohammed Khan, Jogezai continued to do good work.

3. The old feud between the Mardanzais and Sulemankhels was revived when in a fight in Afghan territory the Sulemankhels lost twelve men, five women, five children and forty camels against eight men killed and one mortally wounded on the Mardanzai side. The Mardanzais asked the Political Agent for assistance and on this being refused the Mardanzais adopted an objectionable attitude and refused to return to the Zhob Valley for the winter. They, however realized their mistake and eventually came in.

4. The Sulemankhels were active, particularly along the Upper Zhob border and carried out many raids successfully resulting in loss of life and property. It is however interesting to note that with the exception of isolated cases only those sections of the Sulemankhels committed these raids with whom a settlement was not made in December 1922. The work of recovering the fines due from those sections of the Sulemankhels who had settled their cases progressed satisfactorily.

5. The Wazir border and Wano affairs caused a certain amount of alarm and excitement in the Shirani and Mandokhel country. The deplorable murder of Major Finnis at Hasuband in November by a mixed gang of Shiranis and Wazirs brought suspicion against the Shirani tribe. Two Shirani culprits were captured and dealt with and the Shirani tribe offered to pay Rs. 12,000 towards rewards for the capture of the murderers.

6. The Wazirs and Mahsuds carried out occasional raids of no great significance.

7. As Mandokhels of the Gustoi circle were open to Sulemankhel and Wazir depredations alike, a body of fifteen scouts was given to them for protection.

8. Zhob Levy Corps parties under British Officers visited Loiband during July, August and September for the first time in eight years.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

9. The number of Jirga cases decided during 1923 compares as follows with the figures for the preceding twelve months:—

	1922.	1923.
Criminal	748	629
Civil	713	608
Revenue	210	165
TOTAL	1,671	1,402

Punishment was awarded to 343 persons against 113 in 1922, 253 being called on to furnish security. The political fines imposed aggregated Rs. 25,952-3-1 against 18,889 in 1922. All but Rs. 805 which is payable to Government represents compensation due from one party to another. The fines recovered totalled Rs. 6,573-0-8, of which Rs. 2,085-13-4 were for the year under report.

Jirgas.

10. The District and Sub-Divisional Jirgas worked well and showed, on the whole, a proper sense of their responsibilities. A joint Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan Jirga was held at Manikhwa in November. No Wano-Zhob Jirga was held during the year.

Zhob Levy Corps.

11. The Corps has been kept upto strength and the number of animals has been increased by fourteen horses and forty camels. The post at Rod Jogezai, which was temporarily established last year, was re-established in July. This post as well as that established at Murgha Fakirzai last June, is now permanent. A temporary post was established at Safi from April to June and at Shinghar during July and August. A great deal of patrolling was carried out during the year, and Loiband was visited on two or three occasions by British Officers of the Zhob Levy Corps. The route Murgha Fakirzai—Rod Jogezai Shaighalu—Fort Sandeman, North of the Zhob Valley was in constant use.

12. In August a party (Peshin Kakars) from Rod Jogezai intercepted a gang of Sulemankhel raiders near Toiwar, killing their leader and recovering all the loot. On 20th September a party (Orakzais) from Mir Ali Khel recovered some cattle driven off by Wazir raiders near Girdao, and the next day got back some more cattle from another gang. There were no casualties among the Zhob Levy Corps but one of the raiders was subsequently reported to have died of wounds.

13. Since December, the escorting of the Punjab convoy formerly done by regular troops, has been carried out by the Zhob Levy Corps without incident.

14. Great attention is being paid to Musketry, 613 men having fired their annual course and 169 their recruits course at Fort Sandeman. The results have been very satisfactory.

15. The whole Corps is now armed with the S. M. L. E. mark III rifles.

16. The work of the signallers has reached a very high standard. During the year the Corps lost the services of Honorary Captain K.S. Shahzada Ahmed Mir, Sardar Bahadur, M.B.E., I.D.S.M., who retired on pension after thirty-four years of loyal and faithful service.

17. The health of the Corps has been very good. The moral and discipline is excellent.

Post and Telegraph.

18. The mail service between Loralai and Fort Sandeman was accelerated by the introduction of a motor service from 1st July.

General Remarks.

19. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General paid a visit to Fort Sandeman in August.

20. The year opened with bright prospects which were generally fulfilled in the case of crops, resulting in an all-round improvement in the economic condition of the District. Trade was not very brisk owing to the general slump in business in other parts of India. Several Punjab convoys, which are an important monthly event, had to be abandoned owing to heavy rains and the bad condition of the Fort Sandeman-Dera Ismail Khan route.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

District Levies.

1. The number of Levies employed at the close of the year was the same as last year.

They performed their duties satisfactorily.

The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 49,733 against Rs. 49,688 in the previous year.

One Duffedar, 4 Sowars and 2 footmen have been posted at Kirta at the expense of the Burmah Oil Company.

Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas).

2. Twenty-five cases were settled through the agency of the local Jirgas during the year. The number of criminal cases decided were twenty.

Attitude of the tribes.

3. The attitude of the tribes was good.

Accidents.

4. Seven railway accidents took place on the Mushkaf-Bolan section during the year, 2 persons being killed and five injured.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals, are still on unfriendly terms. A serious disturbance between the former two over a piece of Khushkaba land was narrowly averted in September by the intervention of the Political Agent.

Their attitude towards Government and that of the Sinjranis of Chagai has been satisfactory.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

2. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 75 (Civil 20, Revenue 20, Criminal 35) as against 64 for the year 1922.

3. Fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 3,595 out of which nothing has yet been realized, owing to the poverty of the district after a succession of bad years.

Levies.

4. The tribal responsibility scheme for the Frontier and District continued to work satisfactorily. The Sardars generally maintained peace within their respective limits.

On the formal handing over of the Sarhad to the Persian authorities on 1st March 1924, the payments made to Reki and Ismailzai Sardars and Motabirs were stopped.

5. The Sarhad Levy Corps was disbanded towards the close of the year. The duty of border defence will now devolve on the Mekran Levy Corps, which is being extended for the purpose.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

1. The State enjoyed a peaceful year and the people were not affected by the influence of any agitators from outside the State.

2. The income of the State during the year under report from all sources including subsidies and quit rents amounted to Rs. 12,19,292-8-3 and total expenditure to Rs. 11,69,209-1-3 against Rs. 14,40,296 and 12,61,154 respectively, for the preceding year. In other words, there was a net saving of Rs. 50,083-7-0 after defraying expenditure. It is satisfactory to record that the Mekran Revenue Fund, which has been showing a deficit during the past few years, had a net saving of Rs. 985-15-4. The Credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 11,44,031-3-11 at the close of the year.

3. The Lehri Khanwah Scheme was continued and cost the State Rs. 16,173.

Administration of land and water.

4. The year under report was unfavourable agriculturally. Owing to severe winds the crops were below normal throughout the State. Prices continued high. Efforts were made to keep prices down by prohibition of export of all grains.

5. Assessment showed a reduction of Rs. 2,19,808 due to drought and severe winds which damaged the crops.

6. During the year two new roads were constructed; *viz.*, from Wadh to Lasbela and from Turbat to Pasni, both passable by motor.

A flying ground measuring 400 square yards was made at Sorab for the use of æroplanes.

Hospital.

7. There are five dispensaries in the State at Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa, Khozdar and Turbat. The number of patients treated during the year was 51,801.

Education.

8. The State maintains a Middle School at Mastung and 9 Upper Primary Schools at Kalat, Paringabad, Dhadar, Bhag, Gandawa, Lehri, Khozdar, Turbat and Panjgur. The total number of students on the rolls was 491.

Military Forces.

9. The State irregular troops consisted of 251 men.

For the general administration of the country the State maintains a Levy Force the strength of which during the year was 596 men. A portion of this force is armed with Martini-Henry rifles.

10. During the year 1,100 cases, Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous, were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam, while the Naibat Courts (excluding Mekran) disposed of 416 Civil cases of the aggregate value of Rs. 24,255. In Mekran 1,686 cases of all descriptions were decided.

11. The number of prisoners confined in the jail at Mastung and in the various lockups during the year was 179 and 439 respectively. In Mekran the number was 130.

Trade.

12. Imports and exports between Karachi and Pasni amounted to Rs. 4,72,515 and Rs. 3,37,875 against Rs. 4,95,062 and Rs. 2,62,384 respectively, in 1922-23. Imports to and exports from Persia, *viâ* Pasni totalled Rs. 44,214 and Rs. 38,106 respectively, as compared with Rs. 25,882 and Rs. 5,533 last year.

13. His Highness enjoyed good health.

Mekran Levy Corps.

14. The strength of the Mekran Levy Corps excluding British officers at the close of the year was:—

Indian Officers	11
Other ranks	435
	446

Detachments were posted at Grawag, Gar, Parom, Turbat, Tump, Mand, Ispikan and Suntsar.

The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 3,34,136 against Rs. 3,87,541 in the previous year.

During the year the personnel of the Corps enjoyed good health.

In July a Kot Havildar of a Baluch Platoon was found guilty by Jirga of exciting members of his platoon to ask for their discharging if he was not given a Jemadari. He was dismissed with one year's imprisonment.

The discipline of the Corps in general has been very good.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

1. In accordance with the policy laid down in 1912 and revived last year no case between tribesmen is now taken up by the Political Agent if the Sardars can settle it. One hundred and seven petitions were accordingly transferred to the Sardars for disposal; of these only eleven were returned owing to the inability of the Sardars concerned to settle them.

2. Although it was not possible to inaugurate formally the State Council the members held several meetings in Quetta and the results were all that could be expected.

3. The Raisani Sardar was the President of the Kalat Jirgas with the exception of the local Jhalawan Jirga held at Khozdar in August 1923 when the Zarakzai Sardar presided. The Jirgas in Sarawan gave satisfaction.

4. All the Gichkis in Kech signed on November 18th, an agreement which is in effect a petition to have the system of administration instituted in Mekran last year regularised. The Agreement which received the approval of His Highness the Khan and the assent of the Government of India secures, as nearly as possible, the respective rights and duties of the Khan and the Sardars, and at the same time enables Government to control the frontier, and provides a formal Constitution for Mekran.

5. Two outstanding figures in Sarawan died during the year: their loss is severely felt as they were the last of the men of the old type who served Sir Robert Sandeman so well. They were, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan, M.B.E., Shahwani, the 2nd Chief of Sarawan, died on the 5th May, and Nawab Mir Mehrullah Khan, C.I.E., grand uncle of the Raisani Chief, died on the 16th December.

6. Khan Sahib Mir Haji Muhammad Khan succeeded his father as Sardar of the Shahwani tribe.

7. The Rustamzai Sardar is still in Afghanistan, but nearly the whole of his following has quitted him and returned to Kanak.

8. Owing to family disputes a number of Sardarkhels crossed the border into Afghanistan, but the majority subsequently returned.

9. The health of the young Dombki Sardar gives cause for anxiety.

10. In August, the Jatois endeavoured to drag Khan Bahadur Sardar Imam Bakhsh, Jatoi of Sind, into their case and he came to Quetta to claim the Sardarship of the Jatois, resident in Baluchistan. The Khan Bahadur was informed that the Jatois of Baluchistan were a section of the Rind tribe; and that his claim could not be considered. The tribe has been a source of trouble.

11. The conduct of Nawab Qaisar Khan, Magassi, was the subject of special enquiry. The Nawab insulted his Zarakzai wife, sister of the Zarakzai Sardar, so seriously that, if Sardar Rasul Bakhsh had not been well in hand the Jhalawan tribes would have attacked Jhal. The Nawab asked the Zarakzai Sardar's forgiveness for his treatment of his sister which was granted. Subsequent events, however, necessitated a trial by Jirga which convicted the Nawab and recommended his exclusion from the Sardari of the Magassis and banishment from the country. For subsequent insults to the Zarakzai Sardar, Rasul Baksh, the Jirga awarded the latter a Miyar of Rs. 30,000. The Jirga awards had the approval of His Highness the Khan, and, with the exception of the 30,000 Miyar, of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

12. Towards the end of April the Zarakzai Sardar, Rasul Bakhsh, became involved in a serious affair with a section of the Zahris, the Tarasanis. There is no doubt that he had received grave provocation, but his unbalanced conduct in this and another minor affair bore an unpleasant resemblance to that of his brother, Khan Muhammad, which necessitated the despatch of troops to Zahri in 1916 and ended in his death at the hands of another brother, Mir Nauroz Khan. The Political Agent with three Sarawan Sardars proceeded to Khozdar at once by motor and Sardar Rasul Bakhsh realizing his position, asked that he might be taken on tour by the Political Agent and treated in the same manner as the Sarawan Sardars, who do excellent work on these tours. He has since behaved himself.

13. Mengal affairs are still in transition. The Sardar and Sarbarah have signed an agreement in which Karam Khan acknowledges Rasul Bakhsh as Sardar and undertakes to refrain from aspiring to the Chiefship himself. It remains to be seen if Mir Karam Khan will abide by the agreement.

14. The Khidrani case (see last year's report) was settled. The tribe and the Sardar signed an agreement whereby the Sardar was to resign in favour of his eldest son, Mir Juma Khan, and be given maintenance.

15. A water dispute between Khidranis and the Qalandranis threatened to have serious consequences. Similarly the murder of a Mengal in Kalat some two years ago by Zahris had greatly embittered the feeling between the Mengals and the Zahris. Both the cases were satisfactorily settled.

16. During the Political Agent's tour in Jhalawan in May—June it was apparent that the Jhalawan Sardars' Jirga was not satisfactory.

The Political Agent held a Durbar at Khozdar, and, after giving the Sardars a serious warning, announced that the Haruni Sardar's allowance was reduced as a mark of displeasure at his conduct.

17. Sardar Jamsher Khan, Daya, was shot dead by a Musiani on the 23rd March. The case has not yet been settled.

18. Mir Gauhar Khan was confirmed as Sardar of the Nichari tribe in June.

19. Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, who has been fighting for the Sardari of Mirwaris, succeeded in winning his case in the State Council and his appointment as Sardar was approved by His Highness the Khan.

20. The endeavours of disloyal organisations in Sind to seduce the large numbers of Jhalawan migrants met with little success. The question of control of these tribesmen by their Sardar while in Sind was under consideration with the Sind authorities when the year closed.

21. The attitude of the Kharan Sardar was not very satisfactory.

22. A party of Damanis led by Izzat, son-in-law of Shah Sowar, raided Kharan territory on the 13th September killing one man, wounding two and lifting about 150 camels. The camels were subsequently recovered.

23. Sardar Sheh Umr, Gichki, abdicated in favour of his son Mir Bai Khan, on whom a Sardari Khillat was bestowed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General at the Sibi Durbar in February.

24. The administration of Mekran showed a marked improvement during the year; and, in spite of a bad season the annual deficit has been turned into a profit of about Rs. 1,000.

25. A very marked improvement in the morale of the Mekran Levy Corps and the presence of tribal levies from Sarawan and Jhalwan resulted in the tables being turned on the transborder raiders. Practically all stock looted was recovered. Unfortunately in March a small party of the Mekran Levy Corps fell into an ambush of Bampushtis, and Ressaldar Mustafa Khan was killed.

26. A fair weather motor road between Turbat and Pasni was completed, while Wadh was linked with Bela. The construction of a road from Grawag to Nok Kundi *viâ* Gwalishtap was taken in hand. Heavy rains in Mekran, however, damaged the existing roads very seriously.

27. Sardar Gauhar Khan, Satakzai, was made *Khan Sahib* during the year.

APPENDIX IX.

Las Bela State.

General and Political.

1. Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan generally kept good health during the year, and continued to receive training in the administration work of the State.

Towards the close of the year he married as his second wife a daughter of Sumar Khan, Jokhia of Malir in the Karachi District.

A daughter was born to the Jam's Kathor wife during the year.

2. The Jam's younger brother Mir Ghulam Dastgir in spite of attempts to help him, continued to idle away his time.

3. The Political charge of the State was held throughout the year by Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.

4. The Jam visited Sibi in February.

5. The post of Wazir was held by Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan from 1st March to 3rd October and thereafter by Agha Mir Ahmad Shah.

Administration of Land.

6. There was no change in land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 62,485 and was realized in full.

Legislation and Protection.

Criminal Justice.

7. Criminal cases numbered 423 (including 35 from the previous year). Of these 396 were disposed of, leaving 27 pending at the close of the year.

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 6,583 while a sum of Rs. 6,149 was outstanding from last year. Of the total, Rs. 5,213 were realized, Rs. 2,449 written off, remitted or converted into extra imprisonment, leaving Rs 5,070 recoverable at the end of the year.

A notable case was the arrest of a gang of robbers who had infested the road to Karachi.

Civil Justice.

8. The number of Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	1922-23	1923-24
Civil	754	385
Revenue	441	338
Miscellaneous	187	105
Execution	301	161
	1,683	989

Military Forces.

9. The State Lassi (local) Fauj consisted of 58 men, the Military Police of 61 men.

Village Watchmen.

10. The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of the police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State, also perform the duties of village watchmen. Their number was the same as last year, *viz.*, 112.

Armament.

11. There are three serviceable muzzle loading cannon, 70 Maskati rifles of Martini-Henry Pattern, and 50 Martini-Henry rifles in the State.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

12. There was a scarcity of timely rainfall with the result that practically no cultivation could be done except a little in the Welpat Niabat, which does not wholly depend upon rain. On the other hand untimely rains and frosts greatly damaged what little kharif crops were grown. Though the resultant situation was relieved to some extent, and a rise in prices prevented by reason of the import of food stuffs from adjacent districts, the general condition of the people remained far from satisfactory. A large number of them migrated to Sind and other parts of India in search of livelihood.

The state of cattle was even worse. For want of fodder many cattle were taken out of the State. Many flock owners, particularly of Uthal, Liari and Sonmiani Niabats, who could not find grazing for their flocks, migrated to Sind and elsewhere.

Trade and Manufacture.

13. Exports chiefly consist of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, corriander seed, mung, til seed, woollen sacks, saddle bags, gum and gugal. Wool and Ghee are chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves and ropes.

Trade in the State was slack due to a constant tight market in Karachi. The dried fish industry, however, fared better.

Communication.

14. A fair weather motor road was constructed up to the Jhalawan border, a distance of some 40 miles, to join up the road from Wadh, thus connecting Quetta with Karachi.

The existing road between Bela and Karachi was maintained in proper repair so far as the State portion is concerned.

Revenue and Finance.

15. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,12,093 against Rs. 3,27,344 during the preceding year, while the expenditure, including an item of Rs. 30,000 given for the Jam's marriage amounted to Rs. 3,39,525 against Rs. 4,41,618 in 1922-23.

Owing mainly to continued unfavourable agricultural conditions and depression in trade the State has not been able to recover its financial stability. The excess in expenditure resulted in reducing the credit balance of the State from Rs. 3,56,754 to Rs. 3,29,322 at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics.

16. There are three free dispensaries in the State at Bela, Sonmiani and Uthal.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Influenza broke out in Bela, Sonmiani and Hab Niabats during the latter part of the year and was responsible for over 600 deaths within a period of one month.

Four hundred and thirteen operations were performed and 1,004 persons were vaccinated during the year.

Education.

17. The State maintains four Upper Primary Schools at Bela, Sonmiani, Uthal and Ormara. The emigration of a large number of people from the State due to failure of rains resulted not only in the school at Sonmiani being closed in November but also in reducing the number of boys on the rolls in the remaining three schools from 195 to 159.

There is also another school at Ormara for the Khoja community. It had 60 boys and 40 girls on the rolls when the year closed.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1923-24 with those of the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Difference +Increase —Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(a) Arrears for previous year	2,17,449	1,84,313	—33,136
(b) Current year's demand	12,58,253	9,78,993	—2,79,260
TOTAL	14,75,702	11,63,306	—3,12,396
II.—Collections.			
(a) Arrears of previous year	1,11,436	1,45,892	+34,456
(b) Current year's collections	8,60,170	8,24,983	—35,187
TOTAL	9,71,606	9,70,875	—731
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(a) Remissions	2,25,702	90,190	—1,35,512
(b) Malikana	43,310	35,215	—8,095
(c) Suspensions	1,00,041	23,285	—76,756
(d) Grain allowances	50,771	38,543	—12,228
(e) Arrears	84,270	5,198	—79,072
(f) Miscellaneous	2		—2
TOTAL	5,04,096	1,92,431	3,11,665

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by districts of the figures shown in Appendix I gives the result exhibited in the subjoined table as compared with the figures for 1922-23. Increase (+) decrease (-).

Districts.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	—23,917	—6,453
Sibi	—1,12,095	+36,071
Loralai	—1,47,135	—88,303
Zhob	—27,513	+61,879
Chagai	+1,256	—1,343
Kalat	—2,992	—2,582
TOTAL	—3,12,396	—731

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during 1923-24:—

Tahsil.	Amount.		Remarks.
	Remitted.	Suspended.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Quetta	1,806	...	
Pishin	1,775	...	
Sibi	...	1,652	
Shahrig	...	852	
Nasirabad	36,697	14	
Kohlu	1,038	...	
Bori	143	...	
Duki	31,751	5,049	
Sinjawi	238	...	
Barkhan	440	15,718	
Fort Sandeman	1,903	...	
Nushki	14,399	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold in:—

Tahsil.	1922-23. Rs. a. p.	1923-24.
Quetta	6 3 0	Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-1 per maund.
Pishin	5 0 0 to 6 6 0	Rs. 3-12-3 to Rs. 4-3-3.
Bori	4 13 3	Rs. 3 per maund.
Barkkari	3 13 0	Rs. 3-1 per maund.
Duki	3 15 0	Rs. 3-2 per maund.
Sinjawi	4 8 0	Rs. 3-13 per maund.
Musakhel	4 0 0	Rs. 3-1 per maund.
Fort Sandeman	5 0 0	Rs. 4 per maund.
Killa Saifulla	4 0 0	Rs. 3 per maund.
Hindu Bagh	5 0 0	Rs. 3-12 per maund.
Sibi	5 14 0 to 6 1 6	Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-7 per maund.
Shahrig	4 0 0	Rs. 2-10-6 per maund.
Kohlu	4 0 3	Rs. 3 per maund.
Nushki	4 0 0	Rs. 3-7 per maund.
Dalbandin	4 0 0	Rs. 4 per maund.
Bolan	5 6 0	Rs. 3-1-6 per maund.

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling:—

Station.	April 1923. (per rupee).	March 1924. (per rupee).
	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.
Wheat.		
Quetta	9 12	8 0
Loralai	11 8	11 8
Fort Sandeman	8 4	9 0
Nushki	9 0	12 0
Mach	8 0	9 8
Millet.		
Sibi	13 5	16 0

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall.

Station.	Average for 10 years from 1911-12 to 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Quetta	8·25	9·23	6·62	7·38
Sibi	5·47	5·05	4·63	9·59
Harnai	11·68	10·62	10·20	15·09
Loralai	9·80	6·88	6·92	12·40
Fort Sandeman	10·18	10·44	10·53	12·67
Nushki	6·10	5·25	2·80	4·21
Mach	8·66	8·87	7·00	8·16

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 90,380 as compared with Rs. 78,975 in the previous year.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference +Increase —Decrease
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	27,350	30,100	1,500	1,900	28,850	32,000	+3,150
Sibi . . .	6,730	7,750	11,600	13,850	18,330	21,600	+3,270
Loralai . .	2,100	2,400	10,900	13,600	13,000	16,000	+3,000
Zhob . .	3,670	3,120	13,525	14,830	17,195	17,950	+755
Chagai . .	..	250	600	1,680	600	1,930	+1,330
Kalat . .	..	300	1,000	600	1,000	900	—100
Total .	39,850	43,920	39,125	46,460	78,975	90,380	..

APPENDIX VIII.

Schools and scholars in Baluchistan, as they stood on 31st March 1924.

Description.	1922-23.		1923-24.		Remarks.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	
For boys.					
Normal School	1	12	1	9	
Secondary Schools	8	2,251	8	2,207	
Public Primary Schools of all kinds	66	1,731	67	1,807	
TOTAL	75	3,894	76	4,083	
Private Schools.					
(a) Mosque Schools	188	2,506	191	2,746	Includes 357 girls.
(b) Others	4	125	2	90	Includes 32 girls.
TOTAL	192	2,631	193	2,836	
For girls.					
Secondary Schools	3	384	4	526	
Primary Schools of all kinds	5	281	4	197	
TOTAL	8	665	8	723	
European Schools common to boys and girls.	1	56	2	183	
GRAND TOTAL	276	7,236	279	7,825	

APPENDIX IX.

Detail of boys in various grades of schools:—

(*a*) Secondary schools* (boys)	2,450
Primary schools (boys)	1,807
Secondary schools (girls)	526
Primary schools (girls)	197
Normal school	9
TOTAL	4,989

(*b*) According to caste and creed, the number is distributed as under:—

Christian	292
Mohammedans	2,733
Hindus	1,895
Parsees	51
Others	18
TOTAL	4,989

* Almost all of them have a primary department attached to them.

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Bazar Funds.

The following statement shows the opening balance of the Municipal and Bazar Funds for the year 1923-24:—

Name of the Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	TOTAL.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
Municipal Funds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	51,916 9 1	7,64,502 7 4	8,16,419 0 5	6,82,513 7 11	1,33,905 8 6
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	9,613 12 2	61,314 0 11	70,927 13 1	51,499 8 0	19,428 5 1
3. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	57,216 7 8	1,01,700 9 1	1,58,917 0 9	1,04,190 15 5	54,726 1 4
4. Harnai Bazar Fund	14,112 11 9	20,834 11 10	34,947 7 7	26,886 0 4	8,061 7 3
5. Loralai Town Fund	17,049 14 1	46,359 2 2	63,409 0 3	35,022 4 0	28,386 12 3
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	11,943 11, 9	40,903 4 10	52,847 0 7	32,644 1 8	20,202 14 11
7. Nushki Town Fund	8,700 1 7	6,277 15 6	14,978 1 1	3,963 9 4	11,014 7 9
8. Bolan Bazar Fund	3,646 7 6	3,809 7 10	7,455 15 4	3,381 9 4	4,074 6 0
9. Ziarat Bazar Fund	1,598 13 9	7,925 3 5	9,524 1 2	8,030 12 9	1,493 4 5
TOTAL OF BAZAR FUNDS	..	2,89,124 7 7	..	2,65,618 12 10	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	10,53,626 14 11	..	9,48,132 4 9	..

These figures do not include amounts invested by the following funds:—

1. Quetta Municipal Fund	Rs.	93,400
2. Pishin Bazar Fund	,,	82,600
3. Sibi Bazar Fund	,,	10,000
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	,,	25,200
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	,,	16,000
6. Bolan Bazar Fund	,,	4,000

APPENDIX XI.

APPENDIX XI.

Trade with Afghanistan via the Quetta-Pishin District for 1923-24.

IMPORTS.

No.	Articles.	1923-24.		1922-23.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—								
	3. Sheep and goats . . No.	..	14,598	..	41,698	..	..	..	27,100
5	Building materials—								
	(a) Bricks and tiles . . „	..	..	..	144	..	..	..	144
12	Cotton—								
	1. Raw . . . . Mds.	820	39,591	5,462	1,39,838	..	..	4,642	1,00,247
	2. Manufactured—								
	(c) Piece-goods, Foreign . „	12	1,428	3	370	9	1,058	..	..
	(d) Piece-goods, Indian . „	33	3,157	16	1,624	17	1,533	..	..
13	Drugs and Medicines—								
	1. Asafoetida . . . . „	14	5,600	..	..	14	5,600	..	..
	3. Other sorts not intoxicating „	4,084	2,26,521	3,840	2,38,912	244	..	..	18,391

14	Dyeing materials—										
	2. Madder or manjit	„	89	1,602	1	11	88	1,591	..		
17	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—										
	3. All other kinds	„	1,88,794	16,11,393	1,68,279	49,47,951	20,515	..	..		33,36,858
18	Glass—										
	2. Other sorts	„	..	..	18	1,260	..	..		18	1,260
19	Grain and pulse—										
	1. Wheat	„	2,627	11,549	5,176	40,514	..	..		2,549	28,965
	2. Gram and pulse	„	487	1,656	571	2,790	..	..		84	1,134
	3. Other spring crops	„	3,337	10,739	4,575	39,477	..	..		1,238	28,738
	4. Rice, husked	„	43	352	481	4,878	..	..		438	4,526
	6. Other rain crops	„	..	..	190	570	..	..		190	570
20	Gums and resins	„	..	..	181	4,994	..	..		181	4,994
21	Hides and Skins—										
	1. Hides of Cattle	„	..	..	337	16,901	..	..		337	16,901
	2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals.	„	178	11,406	1,026	76,079	..	..		848	64,673
23	Jute										
	2. Gunny bags and cloths	„	..	..	58	1,125	..	..		58	1,125

IMPORTS—*contd.*

No.	Articles.	1923-24.		1922-23.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
30	Metals and manufactures of metals—								
	2. Iron . . . . Mds.	..	..	74	1,192	..	..	74	1,192
37	Provisions—								
	3. Ghi . . . . „	3,165	2,08,507	2,201	1,69,417	964	39,090	..	..
	5. Other kinds . . . „	280	1,987	23	155	257	1,832	..	..
39	Salt . . . . „	..	..	648	1,291	..	..	648	1,291
40	Saltpetre and other saline substances—								
	2. Other saline substances . „	481	4,497	..	..	481	4,497	..	..
41	Seeds—								
	1. Oil-seeds—								
	(*d*) Other oil-seeds . . „	..	..	32	260	..	..	32	260
	2. Other seeds—								
	(*c*) Other kinds . . „	1,451	16,476	4,541	1,17,523	..	..	3,090	1,01,047

46	Sugar									
	1. Refined	„	13	177	22	337	..	..	9	160
49	Tobacco	„	1,793	55,955	3,147	1,05,115	..	..	1,354	49,160
51	Wood—									
	1. Timber other than teak .	C. ft.	..	..	126	483	..	..	126	483
52	Wool—									
	1. Raw	Mds.	76,063	41,69,439	67,929	36,63,530	8,134	5,05,909	..	..
	2. Manufactured—									
	(a) Piecegoods	„	3	765	2,678	5,06,063	..		2,675	5,05,298
	(b) Shawls	„	..	950	..	4,376	..	..	..	3,426
	(c) Other sorts	„	..	5,46,123	..	92,914	..	4,53,209	..	..
54	All other articles of merchandise—									
	1. Un-manufactured . .	Value	..	90,421	..	55,636	..	34,785	..	..
	2. Manufactured	„	..	18,922	..	47,430	..	..	..	28,508
	TOTAL .		2,83,767	70,47,811	2,71,635	1,03,24,858	30,723	10,49,104	18,591	43,26,151

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APPENDIX XII.

Trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Quetta-Pishin District for 1923-24.

EXPORTS.

No.	Articles.	1923-24.		1922-23.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	3. Sheep and goats . . No.	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	120
2	Apparel . . . . . Val.	..	13,152	..	4,830	..	8,322	..	..
5	Building materials—								
	(*a*) Bricks and tiles . . No.	..	4,010	..	21,928	..	..	..	17,918
	(*b*) Lime and limestone (including Kunkur) Mds.	80	160	76	55	4	105	..	..
9	Chinese and Japanese ware Val.	..	..	..	160	..	...	..	160
11	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre Mds.	623	19,894	487	17,121	136	2,773	...	..
12	Cotton—								
	2. Manufactured—								
	(*b*) Twist and Yarn, Indian „	244	20,936	478	42,118	..	..	234	21,182
	(*c*) Piece-goods, Foreign . „	41,204	34,63,390	21,701	36,07,528	19,503	..	..	1,44,138
	(*d*) Piece-goods, Indian . „	23,395	30,73,112	19,218	28,74,836	4,177	1,98,276	..	..
13	Drugs and Medicines—								
	3. Other sorts, not intoxicating „	483	38,157	1,142	1,07,295	..	..	659	69,138

14	*Dyeing materials*—									
	1. Indigo	„	55	14,171	2	522	53	13,649	..	..
	2. Madder or manjit	„	243	4,610	83	913	160	3,697	..	..
	4. Turmeric	„	..	..	26	534	..	..	26	534
	5. Other kinds	„	898	83,441	945	65,759	..	17,682	47	..
17	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—									
	3. All other kinds	„	399	3,529	1,593	63,807	..	..	1,194	60,278
18	Glass—									
	2. Other sorts	„	..	..	10	700	..	..	10	700
19	Grain and pulse—									
	1. Wheat	„	6,397	47,775	19,300	2,11,065	..	..	12,903	1,63,890
	2. Gram and pulse	„	..	..	47	422	..	..	47	422
	3. Other spring crops	„	1,101	3,303	8,877	68,863	..	..	7,776	65,560
	4. Rice, husked	„	543	5,013	6,426	96,623	..	..	5,883	91,610
	5. Rice, unhusked	„	555	1,541	375	1,555	180	..	..	14
	6. Other rain crops	„	21	53	..	..	21	53	..	..
25	Jute—									
	2. Gunny bags and cloths	„	1,038	23,055	892	23,388	146	..	..	333

EXPORTS—*contd.*

No.	Articles.		1923-24.		1922-23.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
27	Leather—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	2. Manufactured . . .	Val.	..	3,05,386	..	1,98,799	..	1,06,587	..	..
28	Liquors	Mds.	..	.	102	10,631	..	..	102	10,631
30	Metals and manufactures of metals—									
	1. Brass and Copper . .	„	..	..	17	1,463	..	..	17	1,463
	2. Iron	„	1,862	46,040	742	15,813	1,120	30,227	..	..
32	Oil-cake	„	..	..	43	218	..	..	43	218
33	Oils—									
	1. Petroleum . . .	„	1,088	15,030	603	9,648	485	5,382	..	..
	2. Other kinds . . .	„	1,325	34,443	1,701	44,226	..	..	376	9,783
35	Paints and colours . . .	„	131	3,733	8	212	123	3,521	..	..
36	Paper	Val.	..	403	..	..	..	403	..	..
37	Provisions—									
	3. Ghi	Mds.	..	..	28	2,952	..	..	28	2,952
	5. Other kinds . . .	„	165	1,423	277	2,611	..	..	112	1,188

39	Salt	„	..	..	10	35	..	..	10	35
43	Spices—									
	2. Other kinds . . .	„	2,664	1,50,101	1,317	60,836	1,347	89,265	..	
46	Sugar—									
	1. Refined	„	45,391	8,86,286	39,054	7,55,892	6,337	1,30,394	..	
	2. Unrefined . . .	„	1,201	21,694	276	4,878	925	16,816	..	..
47	Tea—									
	1. Indian—									
	(*a*) Green . . .	„	777	63,279	1,004	61,721	..	1,538	227	..
	(*b*) Black . . .	„	476	34,640	224	14,027	252	20,613	..	..
	2. Foreign—									
	(*a*) Green . . .	„	1,050	81,858	506	39,545	544	42,313	..	..
49	Tobacco	„	152	7,747	447	20,469	..	..	295	12,722
51	Wood—									
	1. Timber other than teak .	C.ft.	266	636	901	2,205	..	..	645	1,569
	3. Firewood . .	Mds.	1,260	551	3,400	1,487	..	..	2,140	936
52	Wool—									
	1. Raw	„	..	..	10	757	..	..	10	757
54	All other articles of merchandise—									
	1. Unmanufactured . .	Val.	..	63,750	..	1,32,911	..	..	..	69,161
	2. Manufactured . . .	„	..	1,11,640	..	1,17,878	..	..	..	6,238
	TOTAL .		1,35,087	86,47,942	1,32,348	87,09,956	35,513	6,91,636	32,774	7,53,650

APPENDIX XIII.

Chagai District Trade Return for 1923-24.

IMPORT FROM AFGHANISTAN.

No.	Articles.	1923-24.		1922-23.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living for sale . . . No.	...	...	70	178	...	...	70	178
2	Apparel . . . . . Val.	...	...	...	10,997	...	...	...	10,997
10	Coal and coke . . . . Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cordage and ropes . . . „	5	52	40	596	...	...	35	544
12	Cotton, raw . . . . . „	4	182	...	...	4	182	...	...
	Cotton, twist and yarn and piece-goods. „	63	6,825	124	13,315	...	...	61	6,490
13	Drugs and medicines . . . „	391	39,451	1,064	1,34,972	...	...	673	95,521
14	Dyeing materials . . . . „	58	1,110	82	1,266	...	...	24	156
15	Earthenware and porcelain . . „	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18
17	Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts . . „	9,631	3,86,187	9,304	1,22,476	327	2,63,711	...	...
18	Glass . . . . . „	...	...	8	560	...	...	8	560
19	Grain and pulse . . . . „	2,025	8,844	1,688	13,425	337	...	...	4,581
21	Hides and skins . . . . „	289	12,301	2,741	71,444	...	...	2,452	59,143

24	Jewellery and precious stones	Val.	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	7,000
25	Jute	Mds.	45	575	95	1,687	...	...	50	1,112
27	Leather	Val.	...	83,130	...	5,810	...	77,320	...	...
28	Liquors	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mats	Mds.	...	...	2	20	...	...	2	20
30	Metals, and manufacture of metals	„	115	2,847	85	1,170	30	1,677	...	...
33	Oils	„	3	43	21	300	...	...	18	257
37	Provisions	„	5,539	3,52,550	4,507	3,37,598	1,032	14,952	...	...
39	Salt	„	27	57	7	14	20	43	...	...
40	Saltpetre and other saline substances	„	255	2,383	671	6,293	...	...	416	3,910
41	Seeds	„	538	4,538	545	1,357	...	3,181	7	...
43	Spices	„	17	231	15	197	2	34	...	...
46	Sugar	„	69	821	79	976	...	...	10	155
49	Tobacco	„	24	298	41	789	...	...	17	491
51	Wood	„	5,855	2,630	10,666	4,786	...	...	4,811	2,156
52	Wool	„	8,891	4,92,903	12,555	8,12,052	...	...	3,664	3,19,149
53	All other articles of merchandise	„	3,402	8,349	...	37,365	3,402	...	...	23,422
		Val.	...	5,594	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	No.	...	...	70	...	...	...	70	...
		Mds.	37,246	14,11,901	44,340	15,86,661	5,154	3,61,100	12,248	5,35,860

Net decrease Rs. 1,74,760.

APPENDIX XIV.

The following statement gives the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year.

EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

No.	Articles.		1923-24.		1922-23.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living, for sale	No.	45	155	356	1,508	...	...	311	1,353
2	Apparel		...	1,71,105	...	16,728	...	1,54,377	...	...
5	Building materials	No.	32,806	1,315	10,000	538	22,806	2,315	...	...
		Mds.	822	1,538	258	...	564		...	...
8	Chemicals		...	92	...	...	...	92	...	...
11	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	Mds.	123	1,228	17	550	106	678	...	...
12	Cotton, raw	,,	7	380	1	40	6	340	...	...
13	Cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods	,,	5,865	8,20,765	6,120	9,28,289	...	...	255	1,07,524
13	Drugs and medicines	,,	145	7,545	148	3,469	...	4,076	3	...
14	Dyeing materials	,,	193	17,358	159	25,586	34	...	...	8,228
15	Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	398	...	24	...	374	...	...
17	Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts	Mds.	2,704	24,341	6,122	51,747	...	...	3,418	27,406
18	Glass	,,	1	75	1	70	...	5	...	...
19	Grain and Pulse	,,	13,137	91,931	21,605	2,20,928	...	...	8,468	1,28,997
21	Hides and skins	,,	55	3,043	3	111	52	2,932	...	...
25	Jute	,,	535	9,978	98	2,722	437	7,256	...	...
27	Leather	Val.	...	71,744	2	1,15,396	...	...	2	43,652
28	Liquors	Gal.	689	11,184	1,441	26,706	...	...	752	15,522

29	Mats	Mds.	6	238	2	50	4	188	...	...
30	Metals and manufactures of metals	,,	202	4,256	94	2,365	108	1,891	...	...
32	Oil cake	,,	63	294	38	188	25	106	...	...
33	Oils	,,	253	4,406	763	13,096	...	...	510	8,689
36	Paper	Val.	...	460	...	...	...	460	...	...
37	Provisions	Mds.	928	51,796	583	16,118	345	35,678	...	...
38	Railway materials	Val.	...	317	...	...	...	317	...	...
39	Salt	Mds.	27	91	68	184	...	...	41	93
40	Saltpetre and other saline substances	,,	9	122	25	336	...	...	16	214
41	Seeds	,,	125	999	766	2,670	...	...	641	1,671
42	Silk	,,	...	...	3	2,829	...	...	3	2,829
43	Spices	,,	409	8,738	171	3,438	238	5,300	...	...
46	Sugar	,,	4,325	82,636	2,610	49,107	1,715	33,529	...	...
47	Tea	,,	211	13,225	2,542	1,60,731	...	...	2,331	1,47,506
49	Tobacco	,,	1,310	34,635	1,010	26,297	295	8,338	...	...
51	Wood	,,	...	...	381	4,213	...	...	381	4,213
52	Wool	,,	491	49,724 379	387	31,682	104	18,421	...	...
54	All other articles of merchandise	Vall Mds.	... 1,585	46,985 6,038	...	21,054	1,585	31,969	...	...
	TOTAL	No. Gal. Mds.	32,851 689 33,531	15,39,514	No. 10,356 Gal. 1,441 Mds. 43,982	17,28,769	No. 22,806 Mds. 5,618	3,08,642	No. 311 Gal. 752 Mds. 16,069	4,97,897

Net decrease 1,89,255.

APPENDIX XV.

Chagai District Trade Return, 1923-24.

IMPORTS FROM PERSIA.

No.	Articles.		1923-24.		1922-23.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living for sale	No.	...	...	1	120	...	...	1	120
2	Apparel	Val.	...	..	...	893	...	...	...	893
11	Cotton, raw	Mds.	43,729	14,37,910	86,635	25,05,386	...	...	42,906	10,67,476
12	Twist and yarn and piece-goods	„	1,837	2,01,285	66	6,851	1,771	1,94,434	..	...
13	Drugs and medicines	„	2,463	1,70,521	1,721	4,54,378	742	..	...	2,83,857
15	Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	174	...	48	...	126	...	...
17	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	Mds.	10,230	1,67,701	34,954	7,46,433	...	...	24,724	5,78,732
19	Grain and pulse	„	1,214	5,705	1,177	9,838	37	...	...	4,133
21	Hides and skins	„	160	7,208	4,765	1,28,807	...	...	4,605	1,21,599

24	Jewellery and precious stones (Turquoises)	Val.	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	3,300
27	Leather	,,	...	5,81,315	...	...	...	5,81,315	...	...
28	Liquor	Gal.	22	558	...	...	22	558	...	...
30	Metals and manufacture of metals	Mds.	2	128	586	9,576	...	...	584	9,448
33	Oils	,,	...	...	1	14	...	...	1	14
37	Provisions	,,	3,110	2,02,084	912	73,765	2,198	1,28,319	...	...
39	Salt	,,	11	28	...	...	11	28	...	...
41	Seeds	,,	50	584	45	2,748	5	...	...	2,164
42	Silk	,,	370	1,80,692	847	4,10,148	...	...	477	2,29,456
43	Spices	,,	...	...	17	231	...	...	17	231
47	Tea	,,	10	680	...	...	10	680	...	...
49	Tobacco	,,	27	1,193	...	...	27	1,193	...	...
52	Wool	,,	17,985	26,20,800	41,683	50,10,091	...	...	23,698	23,89,291
54	All other articles of merchandise	Val.	...	21,460	...	11,636	...	9,824	...	...
3	Bones	Mds.	1,559	4,389	...	...	1,559	4,389	...	...
	TOTAL	Gal.	22	...	1	...	22	...	1	...
		Mds.	82,757	56,04,415	1,73,409	93,74,263	6,360	9,20,866	97,012	46,90,714

Net decrease Rs 37,69,848.

APPENDIX XVI.

Chagai District Trade Return, 1923-24.

EXPORTS TO PERSIA.

No.	Articles.		1923-24.		1922-23.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living for sale	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel	Val.	...	4,12,446	...	6,23,350	...	...	...	2,10,904
5	Building materials	Mds.	864	1,321	94	182	770	1,139	...	...
9	Chemicals	Val.	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...
10	Coal and coke	Mds.	1	1	6	11	...	...	5	10
11	Cordage and rope of vegetable	,,	886	12,360	230	2,868	656	9,492	...	...
12	Twist and yarn cotton and piece-goods	,,	37,662	44,97,229	23,797	36,92,622	13,865	8,04,607	...	...
12	Cotton, raw	,,	2	115	...	...	2	115	...	...
13	Drugs and medicines	,,	2,270	47,268	584	12,145	1,686	35,123	...	...
14	Dyeing materials	,,	3,245	7,39,495	2,810	5,98,548	435	1,40,947	...	...
15	Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	3,345	10	3,138	...	207	10	...
17	Fruits, vegetable and nut	Mds.	813	8,313	742	5,867	71	2,446	...	...
18	Glass	,,	...	...	674	47,180	...	...	674	47,180
19	Grain and pulse	,,	20,859	1,44,697	2,992	34,443	17,867	1,10,254	...	...
21	Hides and skins	,,	...	...	1,329	47,378	...	...	1,329	47,378
25	Jute	,,	1,786	32,493	153	4,139	1,633	28,354	...	...

26	Lac	„	...	...	6	575	...	...	5	575
27	Leather	Val.	...	14,75,103	...	4,83,893	...	9,91,210	...	...
28	Liquor	Gal.	6,777	1,10,444	2,769	51,723	4,008	58,721	...	...
29	Mats	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Metals and manufacture of metals	Mds.	8,727	1,83,252	4,391	1,58,468	4,336	24,784	...	...
33	Oils	„	1,211	14,512	3,078	31,864	...	...	1,867	17,352
36	Paper	Val.	...	...	...	30,588	...	...	...	30,588
37	Provisions	Mds.	484	4,303	291	10,675	193	...	...	6,372
38	Railway materials	Val.	...	944	...	...	...	944	...	...
39	Salt	Mds.	132	420	6	16	126	404	...	...
40	Saltpetre and other saline substances	„	...	...	349	4,695	...	...	349	4,695
42	Silk	„	5	3,306	6	4,550	...	...	1	1,244
43	Spices	„	13,669	3,07,321	7,337	1,69,315	6,332	1,38,006	...	...
46	Sugar	„	1,25,742	24,42,145	1,50,389	26,96,370	...	...	24,647	2,54,225
47	Tea	„	58,408	44,24,659	61,731	38,02,684	...	6,21,975	3,323	...
49	Tobacco	„	214	15,356	106	3,202	108	12,154	...	...
51	Wood	„	...	...	8	88	...	...	8	88
52	Wool	„	...	...	275	84,629	...	...	275	84,629
53	All other articles of merchandise	Val.	...	2,79,512	...	1,59,306	...	1,20,206	...	...
	TOTAL	Gal.	6,777	...	2,769	...	4,008	...	...	...
		Mds.	2,76,980	1,51,60,371	2,61,394	1,27,64,512	48,080	31,01,099	32,494	7,05,240

Net increase 23,95,859.

APPENDIX XVII.

Judicial.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular judicial proceedings in 1923, as compared with figures for the year 1922.

	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Pending from previous year .	440	442	...	...	43	38	...	1	65	59	5	15
Instituted during the year .	5,574	5,310	1,187	440	246	262	3	3	3,326	3,457	175	113
Total .	6,014	5,752	1,187	440	289	300	3	4	3,391	3,516	180	128
Disposed of during the year .	5,513	5,315	1,185	435	244	268	2	4	3,362	3,463	165	124
Transferred to Jirga Register .	59	46	2	5	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year .	442	391	...	...	38	29	1	...	59	53	15	4

APPENDIX XVIII.

Serious offences committed in 1923.

Sections of Indian Penal Code.	OFFENCES ADMITTED TO HAVE OCCURRED.								
	Quetta	Sibi	Lora-lai	Zhob	Chagai	Kalat	Total 1923	Total 1922	Total 1921
Rioting 147-148 . .	14	1	..	2	..	..	17	17	13
Murder 302 . .	25	30	51	22	2	1	131	115	99
Murder Attempt 307 .	45	21	..	5	..	..	71	66	22
Culpable Homicide 304	..	20	..	4	..	..	24	14	6
Hurt with aggravation 325 to 331 and 333.	137	14	26	118	4	..	299	146	265
Kidnapping 363 to 369	61	3	..	11	..	1	76	43	22
Rape 376 . . .	34	10	..	1	..	..	45	30	14
Unnatural offence 377	17	2	..	3	..	..	22	8	12
Theft 379 to 382 and 401	180	306	209	128	19	32	874	636	792
Robbery 392 to 394 .	31	..	18	12	1	..	62	84	61
Dacoity with murder 396.	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	19	7
Dacoity with other cases 395 to 397 and 400-402.	..	10	..	4	..	..	14	34	27
Receiving stolen property 411 to 414.	67	7	..	5	..	1	80	71	123
Mischief with aggravation 429-433 and 435-440.	64	20	7	38	..	..	129	91	144
Criminal trespass resulting in death 459 to 460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19
Criminal trespass resulting to other serious offences 453 to 457.	19	9	..	6	..	..	34	34	51
TOTAL 1923 . .	694	453	311	362	26	35	1,881	1,410	1,677
TOTAL 1922 . .	549	145	284	364	45	23	1,410	..	..
TOTAL 1921 . .	630	109	450	368	100	20	1,677	..	..

N.B.—This statement includes serious offences tried by Jirga also.

APPENDIX XIX.

IMPERIAL RETURN I—REVENUE.

Name of District.	COUNTRY SPIRIT.						MALT LIQUORS.			WINES AND SPIRITS (FOREIGN LIQUORS, OTHER THAN BEER, MEDICATED WINES AND COMMERCIAL SPIRITS.).		Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17.
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from out-stills and other similar systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Duty on beers manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	License fees for sale of foreign liquors generally whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 & 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	2,25,097	2,600	95,020	3,22,717	..	3,22,717	68,884	4,175	73,059	13,072	13,072	4,08,848
Sibi	28,562	..	20,087	48,649	..	48,649	..	..	..	1,064	1,064	49,713
Loralai	16,839	..	10,620	27,459	20	27,479	..	24	24	637	637	28,140
Zhob	2,271	..	1,480	3,751	15,520	19,271	..	..	..	300	300	19,571
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	4,882	..	2,695	7,577	..	7,577	..	..	..	150	150	7,727
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	6,452	..	4,000	10,452	..	10,452	..	..	..	..	..	10,452
TOTAL	2,84,103	2,600	1,33,902	4,20,605	15,540	4,36,145	68,884	4,199	73,083	15,223	15,223	5,24,451
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of previous year	3,19,862	2,800	1,46,618	4,69,280	6,560	4,75,840	1,12,795	3,700	1,16,495	14,028	14,028	6,06,363
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

All Provinces—

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in these figures.
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. 28,203 duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.

APPENDIX XIX.

IMPERIAL RETURN I—REVENUE.

Name of District.	Opium.			Hemp drugs.						Fines an forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Total charges as shown in Imperial Return II.	Net revenue in the year.
	Net gain on issues of excise opium.	License fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on ganja	Duty on charas.	Duty on bhang.	Total duty on hemp drugs.	License fees (wholesale and retail) and warehouse dues	Total receipts from hempdrugs					
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin . .	5,860	28,330	34,190	..	9,412	385	9,797	24,404	34,201	..	..	4,77,289	14,633	4,37,156
Sibi	1,081	4,800	5,881	..	3,106	82	3,188	8,727	11,915	82	..	67,591	3,789	63,802
Loralai	797	4,550	5,347	..	3,034	..	3,034	4,700	7,739	..	..	41,221	..	41,221
Zhob	810	1,000	1,810	..	3,291	75	3,366	2,000	5,366	..	..	26,747	..	26,747
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	149	910	1,059	..	21	..	21	1,150	1,171	9	..	9,966	..	9,966
Kalat State . .	2,550	..	2,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,550	..	2,550
Chagai	181	3,410	3,591	..	69	..	69	3,150	3,219	..	..	17,262	..	17,262
Total .	8,878	43,000	51,878	..	18,933	542	19,475	44,131	63,606	91	..	6,40,026	18,422	5,96,154
Kalat State . . .	2,550	..	2,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,550	..	2,550
Total of previous year .	11,313	47,976	59,289	46	13,691	1,435	15,172	45,299	60,471	10	26	7,26,159	21,107	7,05,052
Kalat State . . .	810	..	810	..	485	..	485	..	485	..	..	1,295	..	..

All Provinces—

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in these figures.
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. 28,203, duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.

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APPENDIX XX.

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realised (a) *in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to—, and* (b) *in—on excisable articles exported to other British Indian provinces.*

Description of excisable articles.	Amount of duty realised in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to Sind.						Amount of duty realised in—on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces.					
	In Sind.	In—	In—	In—	In—	Total.	To—	To—	To—	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Beer	20,164	...	...	...	...	20,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	20,164	...	...	...	...	20,164	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXI.

IMPERIAL RETURN II—EXPENDITURE.

Name of District.	Salaries and Establishment.	Allowances.	Supplies and Services.			Contingencies and special charges.	Refunds.	Total charges.
			Rewards.	Construction and Repairs of Buildings.	Other charges.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	8,621	1,381	...	2,981	...	1,650	...	14,633
Sibi	2,094	1,341	85	20	...	249	...	3,789
TOTAL	10,715	2,722	85	3,001	...	1,899	...	18,422
Total of previous year	11,727	3,428	...	383	...	2,642	2,926	21,107

APPENDIX

IMPERIAL RETURN III.—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR—NUMBER OF				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF						COUNTRY LIQUORS. NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED FOR RETAIL SALE OF							
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits, i.e., rectified and denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system permanent.	Spirits under distillery system temporary.	Spirits under out-still system permanent.	Spirit under out-still system temporary.	Fermented tari.	Unfermented tari.	Other country fermented liquors [pachwai, etc.] [Ordinary licenses.]	Other country fermented liquors. [Home brewing license.]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	1	2	..	18	..	..	7	44	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
Total of previous year	1	1	..	1	2	..	17	..	..	7	45	2	7	..	..	..	..	..

XXII.

SHOPS AND LICENSES.

FOREIGN LIQUORS RETAIL LICENSES—NUMBER FOR SALE OF									NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED FOR RETAIL SALE OF				RETAIL LICENSE—NUMBER FOR SALE OF			
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms excluding canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dák bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls [including other temporary license for foreign liquors.]	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits. Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only. (Druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	1	12	8	2	32	35	..	18	6	6	6	6	5	..	..	2
..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	3	14	22	22	22	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	3	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
2	1	26	9	13	32	26	..	23	37	45	45	45	5	..	..	2
2	1	27	11	13	24	16	..	20	38	46	46	46	5	..	..	1

APPENDIX

IMPERIAL RETURN

Name of District.	COUNTRY SPIRITS. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of—				Rates of duty.	FOREIGN LIQUORS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Imported liquors.			Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates.		COMMERCIAL SPIRITS.		
	At strength of—	At strength of—	At strength of—	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.		Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quetta-Pishin	21,131	3,707	9	21,991	(a) For consumption in the Quetta town :— 10° U. P. Rs. 9-9-0 per gallon. 20° U. P. Rs. 8-8-0 per gallon. (b) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division :— 10° U. P. Rs. 6-2-0 per gallon. 20° U. P. Rs. 5-8-0 per gallon. (c) For consumption in all other areas:— 10° U. P. Rs. 7-12-0 per gallon. 20° U. P. Rs. 7-0-0 per gallon. (d) For consumption by special permit holders :— 10° U. P. Rs. 13-6-0 per gallon. 20° U. P. Rs. 12-1-0 per gallon. (e) For consumption by Indian Regiments :— 20° U. P. Rs. 7-0-0 per gallon.	4,858	1,656	14,310	139	1,35,410	..	1,146	..
Sibi . .	3,859	49	..	3,512		527	79	1,801	2	374	..	32	..
Loralai . .	1,990	145	..	1,907		416	41	1,924	..	..	..	23	..
Zhob . .	275	20	960	1,105		74	..	94	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Sub-District.	680	..	..	567		33	8	233	..	39	..	..	..
Kalat State .	..	..	..	..	....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai . .	770	65	..	745		149	4	286	..	8	..	..	..
TOTAL .	28,655	3,986	969	29,827		6,057	1,783	18,648	182	1,35,831	..	1,201	..
Kalat State .	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of previous year.	40,625	4,824	1,61	46,723		7,850	1,922	15,207	336	1,87,414	..	1,456	..
Kalat State .	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

XXIII.

IV.—CONSUMPTION.

OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS.								COCAINE.				
Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of other opium (*e.g.*, Punjab grown Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa).	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs.	Retail sales in seers of charas.	Retail sales in seers of ganja.	Retail sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Stock in hand at the beginning of the year in lbs. oz. grs.	Imports during the year in lbs. oz. grs.	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Retail sale of Cocaine in lbs. oz. grs.	Balance in hand at the end of the year in lbs. oz and grs. (difference of columns 25 and 26).
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
195	..	60	180	..	201	2	331	376	oz. 4	lbs. oz. gr. 0 4 376	lbs. oz. gr. 0 2 125	lbs. oz. gr. 0 2 251
35	..	60	140	..	74	..	260	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	60	160	..	42	..	64	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	60	200	..	37	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	60	180	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
85	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	60	180	..	5	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
292	..	60	140 to 200	..	365	2	751	376	oz. 4	oz. gr. 4 376	oz. gr. 2 125	oz. gr. 2 251
85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
419	..	50	125 to 200	oz. gr. 2 34 ½	501	3	903	328	..	oz. gr. 1 328	gr. 432	gr. 875
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXIV.

IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

Description of excisable articles.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	DUTY PAID.			IN BOND.			DUTY PAID.			IN BOND		
	From—	From—	Total.	From Sind in Bombay Presidency.	From Punjab.	Total.	To—	To—	Total.	To Sind.	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gallons. 40,329	...	Gallons. 40,329
Bhang	...	...	...	M. S. Ch. 13 16 2	...	M. S. Ch. 13 16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charas	...	...	...	...	M. S. Ch. 7 19 15	7 19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...

IMPERIAL RETURN—V.

APPENDIX

IMPERIAL

Name of District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.							Number per popu-		
							Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit.		
	Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still area.	Distillery area.						Out-still area.	Distillery area.	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8		9		10	11	
		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin	..	19·5	5,200·5	..	49,001	88,081	..	3·9	1,300·1	19·5	1,040·1	19·5	1,040·1	..	10	6
Sibi	..	..	3,925	..	..	82,440	..	..	157	..	280·3	..	178·4	..	..	30
Loralai	2,181	..	5,344	21,876	..	60,597	2,181	..	1,336	..	1,505	..	1,505	5	..	7
Zhob	6,458	..	3,857	31,612	..	25,056	1,076·3	..	1,928·5	..	1,289·3	..	1,289·3	19	..	8
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	..	..	353	..	..	3,618	..	..	176	..	176·5	..	176·5	..	..	55
Chagai	..	..	19,622	..	..	21,343	..	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	..	9
TOTAL	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	53,488	49,001	281,135	1,234	3·9	982·1	19·5	1,063·2	19·5	870·	13	10	14
Ttoal of previous year.	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	53,488	49,0'1	281,135	1,234	3·9	934·18	19·5	1,268·66	19·5	1,043·16	13	10	14

XXV.

RETURN—V.

OF SHOPS 100,000 OF LATION.				CONSUMPTION PER 100 OF THE POPULATION IN GALLONS OR SEERS (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).			AVERAGE TAXATION PER PROOF GALLON OR SEER IN RUPEES (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).									Average total Excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 33 of Imperial Return I.)
Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirit (distillery areas).			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
							Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale-proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
12		12														
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2	6	2	6	18·13	·14	·43	10·24	4·32	14·56	60	145·28	205·28	16·78	41·79	58·57	3·46
..	17	..	27	4·74	·04	·41	8·13	5·72	13·85	60	137·14	197·14	9·54	26·13	35·67	·82
..	6	..	6	3·53	·03	·13	8·83	5·57	14·40	60	182	242	28·62	44·34	72·96	·50
..	14	..	14	1·18	·05	·09	8·62	5·62	14·24	60	37·04	97·04	68·69	40·82	109·51	·47
..	55	..	55	17·41	·11	·36	8·61	4·75	13·36	60	227·5	287·5	1·62	88·46	90·08	2·76
..	9	..	9	3·91	·03	·15	8·66	5·37	14·03	30	568·33	628·33	2·16	98·44	100·60	·81
2	11	2	13	9·89	·08	.29	9·80	5·50	15·30	60	147·26	207·26	17·42	39·47	56·89	1·67
2	11	2	15	15·61	·12	·44	6·85	3·28	10·13	50	114·74	164·74	10·40	30·28	40·68	1·89

APPENDIX XXVI.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1923-24.

Name of District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
	QUANTITY SOLD.													QUANTITY SOLD.			
	No. of licenses.	To Licensed Vendors.						To the Public.						No. of licenses.	To licensed vendors.	To the Public.	
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
		Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Quetta-Pishin	15	132	235	7	3,010	..	475	158	353	11	8,017	4	3,324	1	167,571*	8,168	
Sibi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* Out of this 40,329 gallons were sent out of Baluchistan and 56,406 gallons were sold to troops.
Loralai	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	782	..	..	..	..	..	
Zhob	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kalat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Baluchistan for 1923-24	18	132	235	7	3,010	..	475	158	375	11	8,799	4	3,324	1	167,571	8,168	
Total for preceding year.	16	117	525	5	1,258	..	387	200	2,561	9	3,949	15	2,634	1	264,310	23,528	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

APPENDIX

PROVINCIAL

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and

SPIRITS AND

Name of Districts.	SOLD UNDER SHOP LICENSES.													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.						
		Imported.				*Made in India.*			*Imported.*				*Made in India.*	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin . .	12	1,447	3,620	96	4,222	110	8,728	1	5	69	..	479	16	3,262
Sibi	6	75	496	3	1,606	2	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai . . .	4	57	391	..	1,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob	2	..	74	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	1	1	13	..	20	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai . . .	1	3	149	..	286	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Baluchistan .	26	1,583	4,743	99	7,335	112	9,119	1	5	69	..	479	16	3,262
Total for preceding year.	27	1,328	5,063	141	7,709	320	11,187	1	6	283	2	725	..	2,857

XXVII.

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan in gallons during 1923-24.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.																
SOLD AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.							SOLD UNDER ALL SORTS OF LICENSES, viz., HOTELS, DAK BUNGALOWS, MILITARY CANTEENS AND OCCASIONAL BAR LICENSES.							FERMENTED LIQUORS ONLY.		REMARKS.
Imported.				*Made in India.*			*Imported.*				*Made in India.*					
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licensees.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	6	58	..	581	..	419	66	40	611	45	1,011	..	74,714	2	4,336	
2	4	31	..	195	..	...	6	All these licenses get their supplies from other licenses in the Sibi District.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	29	..	5	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	2	20	..	213	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	12	104	...	989	..	449	76	40	613	45	1,040	..	74,719	2	4,336	
4	22	229	2	1,051	..	945	60	32	347	1	777	1	45,257	2	4,767	

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APPENDIX XXVIII.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT C.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1923-24 and 3 previous years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per Census of 1921.	1920-21.		1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to the ten thousands of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to the ten thousands of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to the ten thousands of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to the ten thousands of population.
(*i*) Quetta Town . .	49,001	136	40	141	29	81	16	49	10
(*a*) Quetta Municipality and suburbs .	27,220	113	66	117	43	63	23	25	9
(*b*) Quetta Cantonment . . .	21,781	23	14	24	11	18	9	23	11
(*ii*) Quetta-Pishin District other than (*i*) .	88,081	15	2	...	...	5	1	1	·10
Sibi District	82,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·36
Loralai „	82,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob „	56,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai „	21,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nushki Railway District	3,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXIX.

Result of the new Abkari system.—The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below:—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts. (excluding Distillery rent).	1,15,812	1,07,464	5,07,004	4,73,041	4,58,995
Expenditure (excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the Distillery buildings).	960	5,192	19,580	20,724	40,871
Net Increase	1,14,852	1,02,275	4,87,424	4,52,317	4,18,124

APPENDIX XXX.

The following comparative statement shows the Revenue and Receipts of the Baluchistan Agency.

Revenue.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimate for 1923-24.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1923-24.	Actuals for 1922-23.	Variations between columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Taxes on income	60,000	91,804	84,533	7,271	...
III.—Salt	...	310	120	190	...
IV.—Opium	11,000	11,399	10,327	1,072	...
V.—Land Revenue	9,78,000	9,68,441	9,68,923	...	482
VI.—Excise	7,75,000	6,42,828	7,24,110	...	81,282
VII.—Stamps	1,87,000	2,11,107	1,88,049	23,058	...
VIII.—Forests	17,000	22,510	14,938	7,572	...

IX.—Registration	7,000	5,381	5,800	...	419
XVI.—Interest	45,060	62,782	1,12,946	...	50,164
XVII.—Administration of Justice	33,000	38,239	30,257	7,982	...
XVIII.—Jails	2,000	4,049	2,699	1,350	...
XIX.—Police	27,000	7,295	22,190	...	14,895
XXI.—Education	33,000	42,509	26,261	16,248	...
XXII.—Medical	6,000	6,478	7,612	...	1,134
XXIV-A.—Agriculture	14,000	13,063	8,333	4,730	..
XXIV-B.—Miscellaneous Scientific Departments	...	164	156	8	...
XXVI.—Currency	2,000	1,649	1,708	...	59
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances.	15,000	12,222	16,081	...	3,857
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	...	272	82	190	...
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	17,000	37,464	31,801	5,663	...
TOTAL	22,29,000	21,79,968	22,56,926	75,334	1,52,292

Revenue—*contd.*

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimate for 1923-24.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1923-24.	Actuals for 1922-23.	Variations between columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Works Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XIII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept	29,000	42,202	51,872	...	9,670
XIV.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Works for which capital accounts are kept	...	...	204	...	204
XXX.—Civil Works Incharge Public Works Officers	45,000	30,199	46,216	...	16,017
Total	74,000	72,401	98,292	...	25,891
GRAND TOTAL	23,03,000	22,52,369	23,55,218	75,334	1,78,183

APPENDIX XXXI.

Expenditure.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimate for 1923-24	Actuals. (Provisional) for 1923-24	Actuals for 1922-23	Variations between columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Taxes on Income	14,000	8,711	6,202	2,509	..
4. Opium	..	1	174	..	173
5. Land Revenue	3,10,060	2,92,644	3,15,707	..	22,863
6. Excise	17,000	15,379	17,677	..	2,298
7. Stamps	2,000	2,772	2,494	278	..
8. Forests	39,000	31,544	36,468	..	4,924
9. Registration	3,000	2,770	2,831	..	61
14. Interest on Works for which capital accounts are kept	..	..	..	..	..
19. Interest	3,13,000	3,04,856	2,96,250	8,606	..
20. Interest on other obligations	14,000	—*76*	10,500	..	10,976
22. General Administration	1,71,000	1,65,972	1,29,781	36,191	..
24. Administration of Justice	39,000	32,455	37,704	..	5,249
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	1,04,000	75,529	1,00,203	..	24,674
26. Police	12,04,000	10,96,420	11,12,248	..	15,828
28. Ecclesiastical	36,000	30,435	32,278	..	1,843
29. Political	40,64,000	39,70,190	40,26,553	..	56,363
30. Scientific Department	10,000	9,895	11,272	..	1,377
31. Education	2,50,000	2,36,759	2,39,318	..	2,559
32. Medical	3,26,000	2,84,569	3,29,852	..	45,283
33. Public Health	14,000	19,911	—*3,130*	23,041	..
34. Agriculture	80,000	67,502	70,174	..	2,672
37. Miscellaneous Departments	4,000	4,301	13,767	..	9,466
38. Currency	4,000	368	1,756	..	1,388
43. Famine Relief	..	..	73,979	..	73,979
44. Territorial and Political pensions	36,000	27,004	36,196	..	9,192
45. Superannuation allowances and pensions	71,000	92,885	71,565	21,320	..
46. Stationery and Printing	1,000	999	2,066	..	1,067
47. Miscellaneous	2,57,000	2,95,538	3,25,771	..	30,233
TOTAL	73,83,000	70,68,933	72,99,456	91,945	3,22,468
Public Works Department—					
15. Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure	21,000	28,229	26,369	1,860	..
16. Construction of Irrigation Works from Ordinary Revenue	42,000	7,937	28,175	..	20,238
41. Civil Works	10,08,000	8,30,395	9,24,940	..	94,545
TOTAL	10,71,000	8,66,561	9,79,484	1,860	1,14,783
GRAND TOTAL	84,54,000	79,35,494	82,78,940	93,805	4,37,251

APPENDIX XXXII.

Contagious diseases during the year 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Name of Disease.	1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Equines.				
Rabies	2	2	...	...
Surra	...	...	5	5
Bovines.				
Rinderpest	37	13	...	...
Foot and mouth disease	...	...	227	8
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	47	47	...	...
Black quarter	11	11	47	47
Other contagious disease	2	2	...	...
Others.				
Anthrax	203	203	2,727	2,448
Sheep Pox	245	48	378	51
Mange in Camels	721	168	...	...
Goat and Scale scab	662	122	712	2
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	447	364	1,153	844
Liver fluke	28	4	140	1
Rabies	6	6	12	12
Foot and mouth disease	...	...	988	5
Rinderpest	...	...	41	27
Other contagious disease	447	135	220	...

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Veterinary Stallions and the mares covered by them during 1923-24.

Name of Stallion.	Breed.	NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.				
		Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.	Zhob District.	TOTAL.
Baluchistan	Arab.	58	48	..	..	106
Mamoodie	Arab.	..	..	69	..	69
Kerchief	Kathiawari.	49	57	..	..	106
Pearl King	Arab.	..	..	..	28	28
Tchorlu	Arab.	40	59	..	..	99
Meadow	Arab.	..	..	..	42	42
Maharaj II	Marwari	..	106	..	..	106
Manek	[illegible]wari.	..	..	57	..	57
TOTAL	..	147	270	126	70	613

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